D MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
INDIAN RAILWAY
LLERS' GUIDE.
MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam
ks, Places of Interest—Inland
st—Postal and Telegraphic Informa-
th a
RED MAP OF INDIA.
y *Gazette* Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

Bombay Gazette

THE TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK. RICHEST IN CREAM UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

. 54,392.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1908. [PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

SULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

	STEAMERS.	TONS.	CONNECTING AT ADEN WITH	TONS
	P.M.			
h Apr.	MACEDONIA	10619		
d May	ORIENTAL	8294	HIMALAYA	6898
th "	CALEDONIA	7858		
2th "	ORIENTAL	8294	MONGOLIA	9658
2nd "	ARABIA	7903		
9th "	ORIENTAL	8294	INDIA	7911
th June	PERSIA	7951		
13th "	PENINSULAR	8294	VICTORIA	6522
20th "	OCEANA	6619		
27th "	PENINSULAR	8294	BRITANNIA	6525
4th July	EGYPT	7912		
11th "	CALEDONIA	7858	MOOLTAN	9621
18th "	PENINSULAR	8294		
25th "	CALEDONIA	7858	CHINA	7912

* Will call at Malta.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports *en route*.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
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HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival,
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped,
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May 1908.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	11th June "
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	9th July. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	6th Aug. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	29th " "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	24th Apr. 1908.
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	22nd May "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	19th June "

For further Particulars apply to—
L. BRICARD,
Agent.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure, 1908
YEDOSHI MARU	...	B. Kon	... 11th April	23rd April.
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mocker	... 23rd April	8th May.
TOYOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler	.. 7th May	19th May.
YETOROFU MARU	...	K. Sato	.. 1 th May	30th May.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	T. Yamawaki	... 1st June	13th June.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	... 14th June	26th June.
MOYORI MARU	...	J. Hands	... 27th June	9th July.

For Freight apply to—
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Nawazi Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special" Rs. 3-12 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 4-12 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000. "Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-8 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 3-8 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000 Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LHASA	2,170	Mon. 27th Apr.	9 a. m.	P. D. & O.*
DWARKA	1,695	Thur. 23rd Apr.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,170	Frid. 24th Apr.	6 a. m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 27th Apr., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Jask, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 16th Apr., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,308 tons, sailing on or about 21st April.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

20th April, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
KOERBER	3301	A. Foresti	1st May 1908.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcovich	16th May 1908.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June 1908.
KOERBER	3,201	A. Foresti	1st July 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* VORWAERTS	5890	B. Bednarz	27th Apr. 1908.
† PERSIA	8895	G. Bartole	29th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	5705	S. Klunak	24th Apr. 1908.

For further particulars regarding passage apply to the
AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.		Tons.	Date
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,021	14th May 08.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	5,124	27th " "
CIRCASSIA	Alex Hair	6,716	14th June "
SCINDIA	Kelso	5,196	25th " "
CASTALIA	Eraflo Abrey	6,300	15th July "

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 285
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 606
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 653
Bombay to New York	Rs. 792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1038

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave

For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
GOUVERNEUR	3400	Burmeister	27th April.
*KAISER	2800	von. Holdt	8th May.
†PRAESIDENT	3400	Muhlhauer	18th May.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
†Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—
A. STRANDES,
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MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 8TH APRIL, 1908.

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Apply "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5, Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE
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CARL MEYER, ESQ., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, ESQ (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

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BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON,
BATAVIA.	LONDON,	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS,	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG,	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS,
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,475,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow
Bombay	Saigon.	
Karachi.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Tientsin.
Madras.	Bangkok.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Phillippines).	
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-3 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 1 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt. Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., Pombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundral Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yo 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS	„ 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchun g	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

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GLADIATOR

PLEASURE CAR FOR TOWN OR COUNTRY
IS
THE BEST AUTOMOBILE
IN THE WORLD AT THE PRICE.

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The ability to tackle Hills at a good speed means the ability to sustain a good average pace without racing and the SPLENDID EFFICIENCY of the

GLADIATOR

in this respect has been fully evidenced by the many Hill Climb Tests.
It is The Most Economical car on the market.
1907 Heavy T. T. Race.....First in Petrol Consumption. Second in Speed.
You are cordially invited to call and inspect the splendid types of the World's

BEST AUTOMOBILES

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GLADIATOR	12	h. p.	TWO CYLINDER PHAETONS.
GLADIATOR	14-18	h. p.	FOUR CYLINDER PHAETONS.
GLADIATOR	18-25	h. p.	FOUR CYLINDER PHAETONS.
GLADIATOR	28-35	h. p.	FOUR CYLINDER PHAETONS.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

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TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF INDIA, LD.

HEAD OFFICE:—LAHORE.
Branches and Agencies in all the Principal places throughout INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 25,00,000
Divided into 50,000 Shares of Rs. 50 each.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND
Over Rs. 14,00,000.
Working Funds exceed Rs. 60 Lacs.

MANAGING DIRECTOR: The Hon'ble Mr. HARKISHENLAL, B.A., (Cantab), Bar-at-law; Member, Legislative Council, Punjab; Managing Director, Lahore Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ld., Punjab Cotton Press Co., Ld.; Chairman, Bharat Insurance Co., Ld., etc., etc.

1. CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with Rs. 50 or over and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.
2. SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened with Rs. 5 or over and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum
3. FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 6, 12 and 24 months at 4, 4½ and 5 per cent. at per annum respectively.
4. DEPOSITS FOR THE BENEFITS OF WIDOWS AND ORPHANS are received at Special Rate of 6 per cent. per annum. Special Rates for Students and PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.
SHORT NOTICE DEPOSITS are received bearing interest at 3 per cent. per annum repayable on one week's notice at any time after one month from the date of deposit.
Drafts granted on and Bills and Railway Receipts collected from all the principal Commercial places in India.
For further particulars please apply to—

FATEH CHAND MALLIK,
APOLLO STREET, FORT. Manager, Bombay Branch

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore.	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Manager.*

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THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE," may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

MANY WEEKS OF PERFECT AGONY

With Eczema on Arm and Legs—Could Scarcely Sleep for Months—Tried Many Treatments Without Result—Did Not Work for 11 Weeks—Relieved in Ten Days and

COMPLETELY CURED BY TWO SETS OF CUTICURA

"My trouble began with irritation on the legs and right arm which developed into eczema. It became so bad in a few weeks' time that I was in perfect agony. I was prevented from attending work, and, although I was only too pleased to try remedies suggested by my friends, they were all used without any effect. I became pessimistic, especially so considering that I had been through the hands of two doctors, who failed to do any good. One day I decided to make another attempt to get rid of my complaint and purchased a full set of Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Pills, and in ten days I found the irritation disappearing. I would not have believed it possible for any remedy to afford such comfort in so short a time. I was able to sleep at night—a thing which I had not been able to do for months—and in the course of another week there were unmistakable signs of the eczema being mastered. I persevered with Cuticura, and in six weeks, using two supplies, I was cured. I have every reason to be grateful to Cuticura, for I was able to return to work after eleven weeks' idleness. George Harrison, Poole Terrace, nr. South Milford, Yorkshire, June 11, 1907."

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per P. and O. S. N. Company's S. S. "DELHI," from JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS, and COLOMBO, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at "N" Shed, Prince's Dock.

Mr. Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned, within seven days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys will be held on Bag Cargo packed in Single Gunnies only, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

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TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of about 10,000 lbs. of unserviceable IRON TELEGRAPH WIRE, weighing 600 lbs. per mile lying at Cutch Mandvi. Apply to—

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NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS FOR THE ERECTION of Buildings for the Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, Parsee General Hospital, at Cumballa Hill, will be received on Monday, 27th April, 1908, at 2 P.M., (Standard Time) at the Office of the Undersigned.

No Tender will be received unless accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 2,000 (Two Thousand).

Plans, conditions of contract, and specification of work may be seen at the Office of the Undersigned, between the hours of 11 A.M., and 4 P.M. (S.T.)

Copies of form of Tender can be obtained from the Office of the Undersigned on payment of Rs. 5 (five) per each set.

The Honorary Secretaries of the Hospital do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

SHAPOORJEE N. CHANDABHOY & CO.,
F. R. I. B. A., &c.,
Architects, Engineers & Surveyors,
MARKUR'S BUILDING, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY, 21ST APRIL, 1908.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of BHAGOOBAI daughter of PEERAJI MANAJI late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased and widow of BAJABA SADOJI.

RAMBHAU BAJABA BARATHE of Bombay Maratha Hindoo Inhabitant residing at Trimbak Parashram Street, the only son of the deceased ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, LOUIS P. RUSSELL, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Eighth day of April, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Eight and in the Eighth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJEE,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI.
The 8th day of April, 1908.
F. F. PAVRI ESQ.,
Petitioner's Attorney.

KARACHI ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Karachi Ice Company, Limited, will be held at Nos. 15-17 Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of April, 1908, at 4 P.M. (S.T.), when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed :—

RESOLUTION.

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily."

Should the said Resolution be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting to be subsequently convened, and if confirmed, a Liquidator will be appointed.

By Order of the Board,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries & Agents,
KARACHI ICE COMPANY, LTD.
BOMBAY, 8TH APRIL, 1908.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, on TUESDAY, the 21st April, 1908, at 3 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business :—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1907.

To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th April to the 1st May, 1908, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.
BOMBAY, 8TH APRIL, 1908.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, on TUESDAY, the 21st April, 1908, at 3-15 p.m. (S.T.), to transact the following business :—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1907.

To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 17th April to the 1st May 1908, both days inclusive.

AND NOTICE is hereby also given that at the same place and on the same day at 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon or so soon afterwards as the Ordinary General Meeting shall be concluded, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Standard Mills Company, Limited, shall be held, when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed. Should the Resolutions be passed by the required majority, they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That the following article be added after Article 10 to the Articles of Association of the Company :

10a. The Company may by ordinary Resolution from time to time subdivide or consolidate the shares in the Company or any of them into shares of smaller or larger nominal amount than is fixed by the Memorandum and Articles of Association provided that the same proportionate liability shall continue on the shares so reduced or increased as existed on the original shares before such subdivision or consolidation. Such shares when so subdivided or consolidated may be issued in such form as the Directors shall prescribe or approve.

2. That Article 31 of the Articles of Association be altered by substituting after the word "annas" the word "four" in place of the word "eight."

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & CO.,
Agents.
BOMBAY, 8 APRIL, 1908.

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SHIPPERS OF THE WORLD,
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RS. 26-4.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "VORWAERTS" from JAPAN and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 7 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey damages and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "TRIESTE," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 6 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

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	Premiums.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

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NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste **and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution** of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.
TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' —June 13, 1903.
IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."
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ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, snowy and sweetly perfumed, contains no oil, fat or grease, is the only cream that really gives tone to the skin. Can not grow hair. Requires no powder to hide it. Use Icilma Fluor Cream daily and watch your skin grow clearer.
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A Revelation of what a soap can be.
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Icilma Co., Ltd., London, E.C., England.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF INDIA.

A MILD BOOM.

A correspondent writes as follows to the *Times*:—During the last few years a much greater share of attention than formerly has been devoted to the exploitation of the mineral wealth of India. The Geological Survey of India has concentrated its energies to a larger extent on the economic branch of its operations, mining education and research have been developed, a steadily growing number of licence has been issued to prospectors (the total being 33 per cent. greater in 1906 than in 1905), more capital has been invested in mining enterprises, a larger-labour force has been employed and the exportation, as well as the output, of certain minerals has assumed considerable dimensions. It may doubtless be urged that the absolute total production of minerals is not great in proportion to the size of the country, but the following figures, comparing the outturn of the principal minerals in 1906 and 1896, show what a striking advance has been achieved, and suggest that even more promising results may be forthcoming with a more liberal expenditure of capital and effort, especially in the mining of coal and manganese ore.

Mineral,		1906.	1896.
Coal ...	Tons ...	9,783,250	3,863,700
Gold...	Oz ...	581,545	324,475
Petroleum	Galls ...	140,553,000	15,049,000
Manganese Ore ...	Tons ...	495,760	56,900
Mica	Cwt ...	51,430	12,830
Rubies	Carats ...	326,855	136,330
Salt	Tons ...	1,225,280	1,024,750

COAL.

Although the first coal mine was opened in Bengal in 1820, the great majority of the mines now worked were not open twenty years ago, and the real development of the industry hardly began till about ten years ago. The out put has risen from 1,388,500 tons in 1886 to 3,863,700 tons in 1896 and 9,783,250 tons in 1906. India now stands at the head of the coal-producing dependencies of the British Empire. The actual amount of capital invested in coal-mining cannot be stated, but four of the largest joint stock concerns have a combined paid-up capital of £568,000, while the total capital of the limited liability concerns alone has been estimated at £3,250,000. During the past year there has been much speculation in Calcutta—shares have gone up in value and many new Companies have been floated. The progress of the industry is handicapped by the lack of an adequate supply of specialised labour but the prospects of high wages may in time wean from agriculture a sufficient force of natives and a sort of coal-mining caste may gradually be formed. About 100,000 persons are daily employed at present, of whom two-thirds are men. By the aid of improved mechanical appliances the output per person employed below ground has risen from 101 tons in 1901 to 145 tons in 1906. Of the coal won in India in 1906 no less than 88 per cent. came from Bengal. The Jherria field, opened in 1893 and now the largest producer, was responsible in 1906 for 4,076,590 tons, and the Raniganj field for 3,650,560, tons. Thus these two fields alone account for nearly fourfifths of the total Indian outturn. Outside Bengal the most important mines are those at Singareni, in the Nizam's territory, where the production in 1906 was about 468,000 tons. In Assam it amounted to 285,500 tons. In other parts of India there has been some decline, especially in the Central Provinces, but the output of this region is certain to increase greatly in the near future. In spite of the partial falling off just noted, the total Indian output in 1906 was 16 per cent. above that of 1905, while the value was 35 per cent. higher. There has been a general improvement in the quality as well as the quantity of the output in recent years. This has been accompanied by a rapid growth in the exports, which last year represented 9 per cent. of the production. Almost all the exported coal is shipped from Calcutta, and the principal external markets are Ceylon and the Straits Settlements, which in 1906-07 absorbed 43 and 31 per cent, respectively of the total shipments. Imports of coal into India in 1906-07 were only 257,000 tons. The coal consumption in India itself is distributed roughly as follows:—Railway consumption, 2,700,000 tons; bunker coal (including river steamers), 1,450,000 tons; jute and cotton mills 1,110,000 tons; other forms of consumption, 2,965,000 tons. The railways consume about 30 per cent. of India's whole output, while only 1 per cent. of what they burn is imported. Nearly all the steamship lines that touch at Indian ports use Indian coal, mostly unmixed. As the coal is worked near the surface and labour is cheap, Indian coal has a lower value at the pit's mouth (3s. 11d. per ton in 1906) than that of any other country. The enhanced demand in 1906 made the trade abnormally active and caused a considerable rise in prices. Improvements in loading and despatching the mineral are required in order that the ever-growing demand may be promptly met.

MANGANESE ORE.

The Indian manganese ore industry began about fifteen years ago with the quarrying of deposits in the Vizianagram State (Madras). The output rose from 3,130 tons in that year to 92,458 tons in 1900, when richer deposits were attacked in the Central Provinces, which now yield far more ore than the Vizianagram mines. The low range of market prices placed a temporary check on production in 1903-04, but in 1905 the output rose from 150,297 to 253,896 tons, while in 1906 the production reached the high figure of 495,730 tons, or nearly double that of the preceding year. The chief factors in this remarkable growth were the temporary cessation of the manganese industry in the Caucasus and the activity of the steel manufacture in the United Kingdom, United States, and Germany. The unprecedented demand caused a great rise in prices. Lowgrade ores that were sold at a profit in 1906 would not have paid the freight charges in 1904 and the early part of 1905. Thus the unit value of manganese ores carrying over 50 per cent. Mn. at United Kingdom ports in 1904 was only about 9½*d.*, while at the close of 1906 it was 1s. 4½d. This advance in prices stimulated the production of lower grades of ore. There was great activity in prospecting, and new quarries were opened. Owing to the fact that the deposits are rich and easily worked, India has become the largest producer of the ore, having outstripped Russia and Brazil. There seems little doubt that she will maintain the firm hold she has secured in the world's market. In the Central Provinces the ore is raised mainly in the Nagpur, Bhandora, and Balaghat Districts where the grade is very high, ranging from 51 to 54 per cent. of metal. Its high quality enables this ore to bear the heavy rail freight of 500 miles, besides the cost of shipment to Europe and America. Other important sources of ore are Vizianagram, the Native States of Mysore, Sandor and Jhabua, and the Panch Mahals District of Bombay, while finds have recently been reported from Lus Bela State. The Carnegie Steel Company is said to have acquired a large deposit in the Balaghat District, while a property in Mysore has been purchased by a German firm. The revival in the Caucasus manganese industry and the depression in the American and German steel trades have caused a decline in prices, especially in the market for low-grade ores. Thus, in a year, the price of Mysore manganese has fallen off 40 to 50 per cent. The Indian exports of the ore have expanded from 282,600 tons in 1905 to 453,000 tons in 1906 and 581,000 tons in 1907. There is talk of establishing a reducing plant in India, as the present method of shipping crude ore involves heavy payments for freight of waste. The superior Indian ores are specially suited for the manufacture of ferro-manganese and spiegeleisen. Many of them have not only a high percentage of manganese, but also a low percentage of phosphorus and a low humidity. Last, and not least, the Indian mines have a good reputation for faithfully executing their contracts.

PETROLEUM.

The important Burma oilfields from part of a belt extending from Assam to the Dutch Indies. The oldest, most developed, and most successful of the Burma fields is that of Yenanyaung, in the Irrawaddy Valley, were native wells have been in operation for a century. Drilling was started in 1887, and the output, which had been only 2,000,000 gallons in 1886, rose to 40,000,000 gallons in 1902, and to no less than 89,500,000 gallons in 1906. The next largest of the Burman fields are the Singu (opened in 1901) and the Yenangyat (1891), which produced 35,000,000 and 13,000,000 gallons respectively in 1906. The local value is estimated at about 1d. per gallon of crude oil. In Assam the oilfields produce about 3,000,000 gallons a year. In India (excluding Burma) the consumption of Burma and Assam petroleum has largely increased, and, whereas eight years ago the proportion of Indian to foregin oil consumed was 5 and 95 per cent., the relative proportions in 1906-07 were 53 and 47 per cent.

GOLD AND RUBIES.

In British India the production of gold is insignificant. In 1906 no less than 97 per cent. of the total Indian output—viz., 581,545oz., valued at £2,230,284—came from a single reef in the Kolar District of Mysore. The Nizam's Hutti mine yielded 13,784oz. Gold washing is carried on in many districts, but no record is available of the amount thus obtained. The only Company working for rubies on a large scale is the Burma Ruby Mines (Limited), but there are numerous mines and washings in the Mogok District, worked by Burmans possessing hereditary rights, and from these are obtained large quantities of gems, including some of great value.

MICA AND OTHER MINERALS.

Mica for which there has been a large demand in recent years, is produced chiefly in the Nellore District of Madras and the Hazaribagh and Gaya Districts of Bengal. The exports rose from 25,837 cwt, in 1905 to 54,262 cwt in 1906, mainly owing to extensive shipments of mica dippings and dust, and then declined to 39,055 cwt in 1907. The output of iron ore is small. Baluchistan produced 4,375 tons of chromite for export. Among recent developments should be mentioned the workings for tourmaline in Burma and discoveries of woldframite in the Central Provinces, a region which appears to possess considerable stores of mineral wealth. The prospecting licences and mining leases granted in India are at present mainly for coal, gold manganese, and mica. They numbered 252 in 1906.

SHIPYARD WAR.

Men Vote for Continuance of The Strike.

The joiners, shipwrights, and other woodworking trades in the North-East Coast shipyards, who have now been on strike for ten weeks against the proposed reduction of 1s. 6d. per week, have balloted in favour of continuing the strike.

At the conference between representatives of the masters and the men at Edinburgh last week, the employers delivered their ultimatum, threatening that if the reduction were not accepted by April 25 the federated shipyards throughout the country would be closed.

About 4,000 men are now on strike. The closing of the federated shipyards would mean 40,000 or 50,000 men being thrown out of employment.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	1	9
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	4	3	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	29	16	33
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	2	2	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	16	12	41
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	2	3	11
G Mahim and Worli	4	4	14
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	1	1	1
Hospitals	0	3	14
Total.....	*52	45	150
Total plague deaths to date...	142,315		
Same date last year	54	37	119

* Include one imported case.

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
9	6

CHOLERA.

Attack.	Deaths.
1	2

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign:—

April, 18th 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	48	49	14
B	113	145	36
C	35	160	61
D	40	41	9
E	73	130	36
F & G	54	4	1
Total to date...	363	529	157
Total rats killed.....			892

A LETTER has been received by the Liverpool Committee for the Excavation and Research in Wales and Marches, from Mr. George Meredith. The famous author wrote that the work of the Committee was deserving of the support of the nation, as "researches that may even chance to throw some light on the period of the Roman occupation of Britain would be of priceless value to our national history and a refreshment to Welshmen."

THE SPREAD OF EDUCATION.

Action by Mr. Carnegie.

With a view to extending the teachers' colleges Mr. Andrew Carnegie, the millionaire philanthropist, has added to the pensions hitherto provided for by him for teachers in private institutions £1,000,000 for the endowment of the Carnegie Institution for the advancement of teaching.

[Something like a crisis in the English educational world will take place in 1909, when there will be a serious shortage of teachers for the public elementary schools. So serious is the matter that the Board of Education has set out the whole problem in a special Blue Book. Here it is in brief:—

Number of Teachers to-day.—"To estimate the number of fresh adult teachers who will actually be required in England, excluding Wales, by the 1st of August, 1909: The total number of qualified adult teachers, including both trained and untrained certificated teachers and uncertificated teachers in employment during 1905-06 was 116-200. On the assumption that the annual rate of increase continues to be 4·3 per cent the number will have risen during 1908-09 to 131,800. For the following year therefore, new teachers will be required equivalent to (a) the wastage on 131,800 at 4·5 per cent.' which is 5·931; plus (b) the normal increase on the same number at 4·3 per cent, which is 5,667; and (c) if any progress is to be made, a first instalment towards the replacement of supplementary teachers to the extent, say, 10 per cent of their number, or 2,000. The total number of fresh teachers required will thus be, roughly 13,500.

The Present Shortage.—"Unfortunately a crop of 13,500 fresh adult teachers on the 1st of August, 1909, cannot be produced by bringing in 13,500 fresh pupil teachers three years previously on the 1st of August, 1906, because for one reason or another, there is a considerable wastage during the period of pupil teachership itself, and more particularly owing to the imperfect attainments of many pupil teachers through their failure to pass at the end of pupil teachership a qualifying examination entitling them to recognition as adult teachers. They are thus lost to the profession, and the expenditure of national and local funds upon their education is, so far as it was the sole object of that expenditure to produce adult teachers, wasted. The proportion of pupil teacher candidates who failed to pass in Part I. of the preliminary examination for the certificates in December, 1906, has been shown to be 18 per cent. After making allowance for further failures in Part II., and, on the other hand, for a higher level of success amongst the few pupil teachers who take alternative examinations, the total wastage at this stage may, perhaps, be estimated at 20 per cent.

WASTAGE OF TEACHER.

"The Board have not in their possession any very abundant or satisfactory material for estimating the wastage owing to abandonment of the profession or other causes during or at the close of the pupil teacher period; but, so far as can be ascertained, it would not be safe to regard this as less than 15 per cent. It is desirable to add yet another 5 per cent. for wastage during the training college period, owing to the failure of students to complete their training or to undertake service in elementary schools after its completion. When these elements of wastage have been taken into account it appears that in order to produce a crop of 13,500 fresh teachers on the 1st of August, 1909, not less than 21,000 boys and girls should have been brought into the early stages of the profession in 1906. Of these 21,000, about 15 per cent., or 3,150 will waste away during pupil teachership, leaving 17,850. Of these 17,850, about 20 per cent., or 3,750, will waste away at the examination stage, leaving 14,280. Of these 14,280, about 5 per cent., or 710, will waste away during the training college period, reducing the original 21,000 to 13,570.

An Alarming Outlook.—"The outcome of this calculation is therefore, rather an alarming one. It was not 21,000 fresh pupil teachers representing 3.7 for every 1,000 children under instruction in public elementary schools, that were recognised for the first time in 1906, but over about half that number—10,900—representing a ratio to the number of children of little over 1.9 to 1,000. It would therefore, appear that either a very determined effort must be made to increase the number obtained from the existing sources of supply or from the new sources of supply which the increased use of secondary schools may, it is hoped, open up; or else the country must make up its mind to be badly handicapped in its efforts to improve its elementary schools through a very serious shortage of teachers, which will render it not only impossible to dispense with the ever-growing army of unqualified supplementary teachers, but even necessary to surrender the little progress which is already being made towards the much-needed reduction of the size of the elementary school classes. This is a problem which will require for some years to come the very serious consideration both of the Board of Education and of the local education authorities.

EDUCATING PROSPECTIVE TEACHERS.

"It is possible that if the conditions of pupil teachership were considered, and, still more if pupil teachership gave way to a more reasonable and humane method of giving the necessary preliminary education to prospective teachers, it would be found that the teaching profession had both claims upon and attractions for the more intelligent members of the younger generation, and that an abundant supply of candidates would be forthcoming. It must also not be forgotten that a very substantial saving could be effected by cutting at the immense and extravagant wastage which is at present due to failures in the preliminary examination for the certificate. This is not to be effected by any lowering of the standard of that examination, since it is too low already, and any relaxation could only have the effect of increasing the quantity of teachers by reducing their quality. It can only be brought about by strenuous and enlightened efforts at improving the quality of the preliminary education given to the candidates.

The Scholarship Question.—"In conclusion, a word should be said as to the connection of the scholarship question with that of the supply of teachers. A liberal system of scholarships, freely open to children of proved capacity from elementary schools, without reference to their future career, is essential if secondary education is to be put on a national footing."]

JAVA is now to have Provincial Councils as well as Municipal Commissions, but they are not to be elective. That for Batavia consists of twenty-one Europeans, four natives, and two alien Asiatics. At Samarang, the Councillors will muster twenty-nine Europeans, eight natives, and two alien Asiatics. In the Sourabaya Council, the Europeans are twenty-eight in number, with seven natives, and two alien Asiatics as colleagues. So far, eight Councils will be established; and they will all be subsidised by Government.

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Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls Positively Cure
All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation.
Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements of special value to Professional and Literary Men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Athletes Business men, and all engaged in mental occupation.
In Neurasthenia and in old age the effects of these Pearls are specially marked.
Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve, and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.
Price Rs. 2-0 per Bottle of 40 Pills.
Mr. J. C. Britto from Ponda writes that:—"Prof. James Electro-Tonic Pearls did me more good than all other medicine or Pills or the most marvellous Electric belt, that would be produced. Please send immediately two more bottles of it."
P. Shankar Dass, Medical Officer, Patur, Akola, writes that:—Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls completely cured a woman suffering from hysteria although she was given up as hopless.
Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine, and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to
THE ANGLO-INDIAN
DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
158-1 MARKET, BOMBAY, No. 2.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Romany 2,579 tons, Captain J. Nesbit sailed yesterday for Aroe Bay, in ballast.

The steamer Kazembi 2,934 tons Captain, W. Anderson sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Loodiana, 2,123 tons, Captain J. Ross, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta in ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Landaura, 2,156 tons, Captain H. Holt sailed on the 20th instant for Calcutta &c. with a general cargo.

The steamer Helias 860 tons, Captain A. Kundsen arrived in harbour yesterday from Bongkok with a cargo of timber.

The steamer Kirly Bank 2,092 tons, Captain J. Kerr arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Abbotsford 2,352 tons, Captain W. Scrogie arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's steamer Vorwaerts 3,727 tons Captain B. Pednarz arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Kobe &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

The German East Africa Line steamer Gouvernour 2,157 tons, Captain D. Burmeister arrived in harbour on Sunday from Durban, &c., with a general cargo and 7 cabin and 172 deck passengers.

The following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Vorwaerts from China and intermedia e ports yesterday night:—Mr. E. J. Commissariat, Mr. and Mrs H. Harris, Mr. R. Lehnhart, Mr. and Mrs. Willkomm, and Miss Willkomm.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus .....Comdr H Christian .....R Navy
H M S Sphinx.....Comdr Lilehfield .....R Navy
H M S Lapwing.....Lt-Comdr A N Gouldsmith...R Navy
H M S Redbreast ...Lt-Comdr W Hose .....R Navy
R I M S Dalhousie ...Capt J C Horder.....R I Marine

IN THE STREAM.

R I M S Hardinge ...Capt S D Vale .....R I Marine
H M S Highflyer ...Capt Hickly .....R Navy

FOREIGN NAVY.

Surprise.....Lt-Comdr Banal .....French Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—APRIL 20.

Ahmadi .....1640 Hughes .....B & P S Co
Ardamount ...2248 McDowall .....
Abbotsford ...2352 Scroggie.....
Budree .....1439 Lloyd .....H A Hassum
Bulimba .....1607 Sewell .....M M & Co
BenVrachie...2534 Finlay .....The Captain
Ben Vracnie..2534 Findlay .....The Captain
Clan Forbes...2589 Becket .....F M & Co
Caithness ...2222 Taylor .....
Frankdale .....3100 Kiddi.....T M & Co
Fultala.....2701 Allen.....M M & Co
Fairport .....2433 Greig .....F M & Co
Frankly .....3617 Yell .....W & A G Co
Hartport .....2503 Holman .....M M & Co
Helios .....860 Knudsen .....F F Campbell & Co
Islami .....1604 Newby .....B & P S N Co
Kaiser .....1713 Von Holdt .....A Strandes
Kaiser .....1713 Von Holdt .....A Strandes.
Kirly Bank ...2092 Kerr .....
Loch Tay.....3416 Stephen .....W & A G Co
Monsori .....1735 Hanna .....B & P S N Co
Norfolk .....2506 Boney .....G Cotton & Co
Neidenfels ...3417 Rode .....Glade & Co
Nownel Bahr.. 178 Macoda .....Sultan of Muscat
Peninsular ...3017 Aden .....13-16 P & O Co
Rajput .....3615 Craig .....T M & Co
Shah Jehan ..2566 Grant .....H A Hassum
Sheigh .....2828 Wawn .....K Nixon & Co
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter .....A. H. Hassum
Uriana .....3384 Robertson .....M M & Co
Warora .....2553 Shephard .....N F M M & Co
Xima .....146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co

VESSEL IN DOCK.—APRIL 20.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Cap.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Othello 3327	Bradley....	Hull...	24-4	F M & Co	
B Clan Macintosh3043	Leunoso	Dunkirk	30-4	F M & Co	
C & R Okhla. .3435	Chidley.....	N F.....	M M & Co		
D & E Chupra ...3954	England	Antwerp	27-4	M M & Co	
G Mohammadi ...1252	RS Ports.	Pr's	21-4	B & P S N Co	
H Gouvernour.2120	Burmeister...	Z'bar	27-4	A Strandes	
K Yeboshi Maru...2992	Kon Kobe		22-4	N Y Kaisha	
M Haidari 1563	De-Lorne.	Jeddah	28-4	B&P-N Co	
N Delhi.....4784	Andrews ...	Shanghai	28 4	P & O Co	
P Lowenburg .2959	Socken...	Calcutta	23-4	Glade & Co	
Q Naderi 1168	Gray.....	P Gulf	2-5	B & P S N Co	

M W P D

Courland ...760 Ebrahim ...G Ports ...23-14 Bo S N Co
Dwarka .....759 Moxon..... P Gulf ...23 4 M M & Co

H W P D

Bahaduri .....829 Falcsera.....K'chi 21-4 Po S N Ld
Kaveri .....553 Wallij.....B'nagar 22-4 Bo S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 City of Glasgow 4412 Greenborn L'pol 28-4 K N & Co
3 Senator 3048 Atkinson ...Havre...5-5 K Nixon & Co
6 Trieste 3203 Clunak .. Kobe ...24-4 A L S N Co
7 Vorwaerts 3727 Pednarz Trieste ...24-4 A L S N Co
9 Oriental ...3085 Palmer Aden...1-5 P & O S N Co
10 & 11 Quilca .....4942 Anderson .....N F M M & Co
12 Macedonia...5245 Bennett...London 25-4 P & O Co
15 Gorjistan .....2900 Scott Genoa ...3-5 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
19	Gouvernour s	Burmeister ...	Durban. Apr 1
	Vorwaerts s.....	Pednarz	Kobe, Mar 4
20	Abbotsford s	Scroggie	Calcutta, Apr 9
	Kirly Bank s	Kerr	Cardiff. Feb 5
	Helios s	Knudsen	Bangkok, Apr 1

DEPARTURES.

Apr.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Goalpara s	Bishop.....	Persian Gulf &c
	Kazembi s	Anderson.....	Calcutta
	Landura s	Holt.....	Calcutta
	Loodiana s	Ross.....	Calcutta
	Romany s	Nesbit	Aroe Bay
	Lhasa s	Williams	Karachi &c

The following vessels began to load on Monday:—
Steamer Vorwaerts, for Trieste &c
" Trieste for China &c
" Dwarka for Persian Gulf &c
" Delhi for China &c
" Okhla for Calcutta &c

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The Market is closed for Easter Holidays.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	12 p. c.	1,377½
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 "	634
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 "	1,445
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 "	1,120
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 O. 50	200 50	6 " 14 "	70 28
Specie Bank	100	50	5 "	54
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	4 "	260
Punjab National Bk	100	30 p.c.	9 "	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	13 "	£52
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 "	£18¾
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor.....	£25	£12-10	6 "	£17½
	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75¼ old issue new issue
National Bk of India.	£25	£12½	12 p. c.	xd. 75 670

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	
Akbar	750	750	125	3,500
Albert (Kurrachee)..	1,100	1,100	45	650
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	100
Brent's Cawnpore ...	200	200	20	100
Broach City.....	200	200	14	225
Fort	475	475	124	270
French.....	500	500	25	xd. 460
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,100
Harvey and Sabha patty	250	250	40	480
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	15	115
Hingolee	100	100	6	130
Indian Cotton.....	125	125	11½	125
Khangaum	400	400	25	320
Mahmudpura Ctn ...	125	125	7½	100
Mahuva	200	100	Nil.	150½
Mercantile	125	125	Nil.	57
Manmar Manufg.....	250	250	25	272
New East Indian	1,000	1,000	75	1,010
New Moufussil Co...	400	400	50	610
New Berar	500	500	40	480
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	485
Omri	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
Parbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,350
Sassoon	500	500	30	450
Sind and Punjab Co..	1,000	1,000	140	2,500
Sind	400	400	35	710
Surat City	200	200	24	280
Volkart U. P. Co. Ld	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Wardhwan G. & P....	150	50	12	125

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co.....	100	100		300
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	¾	15
Back Bay Bath	5	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	131
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	xd 9,700
Bombay Burma New Issue	625	625	82½	xd 2,470
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd 157
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld.....	O. £10	£10	Nil.	153½
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nil.	35
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	xd975
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250 P. 250	250 250	p. c. 6 p. c. 6	265 267½
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 25	432½
Delhi

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

RELIGION OF THE BALUCHIS.

The "Civil and Military Gazette":—The Baluch, like Hebrews and Moabites, British and Boers, thinks of God as the god of battles, and that god real who supports the victorious tribe. He is a deity, however, accustomed to understand and recognise the ordinary man's subordination to the "Tumandar" of his tribe, and this subordination has its advantage in that the ordinary man need not bother about reciting prayers or keeping the fasts. It is sufficient if the chief does this for him. He likes, nevertheless, to protect himself with amulets and charms, words written by a Pir and suspended from the neck or bound round the arm in a silver box are useful, though when the Angel of Death has really made up his mind, 130 charms in the pouch are of no use for protection. Above all things, he must practise generosity. The story of the generous is this: "Their sins are forgotten, they sit in the same rank as those who die for the faith, they pluck the fruit of the Tuba tree by the golden halls of Paradise and the divine fountain of Kaunsar (the nectar stream), and their hair is combed by the petitioners whom they have helped." This idea has its drawbacks, for we have a poet lamenting that he may not go to heaven, because he is not an open-handed chief. The story of the widow's mite has obviously not penetrated into the Biluch hills, and he has his own views on the right methods for the rich if they want to enter into the Kingdom of Heaven.

THE CAUVERY RESERVOIR PROJECT.

The "Madras Mail":—Captain N. B. E. Dawes, R E, P.W.D., Mysore, writes as follows from Bangalore:—"I notice that a correspondent in the issue of the 14th April, makes some rather incorrect statements with regard to the Mysore Cauvery Reservoir Project. As I happen to know something of the project in question, perhaps you will forgive my answering your correspondent briefly. The amount of land under wet cultivation in the Cauvery Delta and other irrigated Districts under the River Cauvery in Madras territory is roughly one million acres. The River Cauvery in the worst year of which we have records would have been able to irrigate three and a half million acres or thereabouts. It will therefore be apparent that Trichinopoly and Tanjore Districts do not at the present time take the full supply of water which comes down the river. In fact, with the existing irrigation works, it would be impossible for them to do so. There appears also to be some misapprehension in your correspondent's mind with regard to the uses to which it is possible to put the Marikanave lake. In the first place, the Marikanave Project, which is not yet complete, is a famine protective project, and the lake will finally feed a District which is at present noted for its uncertainty of supply. In the second place, the wholesale supply of power apparently contemplated by your correspondent would be an utter impossibility at Marikanave. It is hoped that in the course of time power will be taken from the lake to the limit of its somewhat small capacity, but its maximum supply of 1,000 H. P. could never in any way compete with the supply which can be obtained from the River Cauvery."

THE ROBAT EXPEDITION.

The "Baluchistan Gazette":—No news of fighting is yet to hand concerning the Force which left Nushki latterly for Robat, but report reaches us to-day of a stampede occuring among the Camel Transport, and five-sixths of the camels getting away. It should take the troops some fifteen days to reach their destination, and the difficulties they will encounter "en route" are not likely to be of a light nature. As is generally known locally, the force consist of 400 of the 127th Prince of Wales' Own Baluchis and 200 of the 126th Regiment, with maxim detachment, the whole under command of Colonel Fowler, D.S.O. Majors Mennie, Captains Dyke, and Maxwell, and Lieuts. Auret and Harvey, Kelly have accompanied the force, Captain Spitteler of the 126th, acting as Medical Officer. Only medical stores appear to have been taken, and no Field Hospital. Originally one Section (two guns) of No. 5 Mountain Battery were detailed to proceed, but the order was subsequently countermanded. It is now authoritatively stated that the troops have been despatched to reinforce the detachment at Robat, in case of attack by armed caravans passing up through Persian-Baluchistan to Afghanistan.

There is naturally very much more than appears in the official statement. Early unofficial information received by us indicated that a large consignment of modern arms and ammunition had been covertly landed on the Mekran coast, destined presumably for the North West Border tribesmen via Afghanistan. Subsequent unofficial report (undoubtedly exaggerated), states that the consignment comprises 30,000 stand of arms, apart from ammunition. A Caravan of some 3,000 traders is said to be now wending its way upcountry, and any arms contraband may be expected to be included therein. A former report indicated that some 800 armed hillmen, Afghans and Baluchis, were moving down with the object of assisting to forcibly convey the consignment into Afghanistan; that the Officer Commanding a British outpost (? Robat) had requisitioned on Quetta for assistance; and pending arrival of the force then being mobilized, had been instructed to do all he could to check the forward movement of the tribesmen, and the transit of the contraband across British territory. It does not follow that the arms caravan need necessarily cross British Baluchistan but if such attempt is made as has happened previously, an interesting fight will certainly ensue. It may be apt to recall to mind a similar incident which occurred in May last, the details of which doubtless correspond more or less to the present case. Information had then been received by the Political Agent, at Chagai and the Officer commanding the detachment at Robat that a large caravan of arms from the Persian Gulf was making for Piran Ziarat on the Chagai border. A party of levies from Saindak and a detachment of troops from Robat were at once sent out to try and intercept the caravan before it could effect its entry into Afghanistan. The first part of the caravan escorted by some 80 armed Afghans eluded the troops, and forced a passage through the Kacha Gorge, which was then held by only seven levies. The second part of the caravan, however, was successfully ambushed by the Infantry and Levies, in combination, and after a day's fighing, was captured, the spoils of the half-caravan consisting of 794 rifles and over 60,000 rounds of ammunition, and 23 dead and 31 unwounded camels. A number of the Afghans were killed and wounded, the remainder retiring.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF TRAVANCORE.

The "Madras Mail":—Mr. J. D. Rees, a former Resident of Travancore and Cochin, is never weary of contesting the statement that Mysore is the Model Native State of India. He would have it that Travancore and Cochin have equal claims to the title, while elsewhere we have seen Mysore's pretensions contested on behalf of Hyderabad, under the new "regime," and Baroda, under the enlightened rule of the Gaekwar. As a matter of fact, the number of Native States in India leaving the groove of old-world conservatism of Government, and emulating the progressive methods of the British are yearly increasing. Instead of the seclusion and privacy of former days, they court publicity and an examination of their work in the shape of Administration Reports, Government proceedings, "Gazettes," etc. Travancore has long been a case in point and the progress made during the year 1906-07 may be accurately gauged by the admirably concise summing up of the silent feature of the Report for 1906-07 by the Dewan, Mr. P. Rajagopala Chari, which we published on the 16th instant. There is hardly a Department of the State that does not show advance or a tendency to move with the times, to improve its efficiency and, where it comes into contact with the people, to carry on its work with due regard for their welfare and progress.

With the summary as a guide it is not difficult to extract from the Report some of its most interesting features. From the abstract Financial Statement we discover that the year closed with a deficit of Rs. 2,03,662, the difference between the receipts and disbursements under service heads of accounts, the former being Rs. 1,01,72,816 and the latter Rs. 1,03,76,478, reducing the opening balance from Rs. 68,34,017 to Rs. 66,30,355. This deficit, however, is merely nominal, because if an expenditure of Rs. 3,66,397 on the great Kodayar Irrigation Project had been debited to capital, there would not have been a deficit, but a surpulus of Rs. 1,62,735; and this is borne out by the details most of the revenue earning Departments of the State showing an increase in income. This, however, is most marked in connection with the Land Revenue, which rose during the year by no less than Rs. 3,79,104, due chiefly to the conversion of the paddy-tax into money, a reform which the State owes largely to the brief Dewanship of Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, C.I.E. The collections of revenue during the year exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 5½ lakhs and the outstanding balance was reduced by a little over Rs. 1½ lakh, and this with very limited recourse to coercive processes, showing that the methods of the past are fast giving way to up-to-date methods in financial matters. The long protracted Settlement operations have, by simple reform in procedure, been so much expedited that the Durbar is now within measurable distance of seeing the operations concluded. Civil and Criminal justice have both been satisfactorily administered, and the crime statistics of the State give the satisfactory assurance that there has been no retrogression in peaceful, law-abiding Travancore Civil litigation, however, shows a tendency to increase, judging by the arrears in all classes of Courts. The Police Department is now in the throes of reform action following the lines taken in British India, of improving the 'personnel' of the Force by improving the status and prospects of its officers.

KARACHI FREEMASONRY.

The "Sind Gazette": -Monday, the 13th instant was a red-letter day in the annals of Karachi Freemasonry. On that evening was held the consecrating and constituting convocation of a new Royal Arch Chapter 'Concord,' founded in connection with Lodge 'Union' No. 767, E.C., Karachi. For many years, a Chapter working under the Scotch Constitution has flourished in Karachi, but though there are five English Lodges in the Province of Sind, English Masons have hitherto been unable to proceed to the higher degree under their own constitution. Last year, however, chiefly through the energy of Comp. Raymond W. Cooper, (P. M. of Lodge 'Union,' Karachi) and Comp. H.G.M. Holmes, (W. M. of Lodge 'Industry,' Hyderabad), steps were taken to found a Chapter, and in due course a charter was granted by the Supreme Grand Chapter of England. The names of the founders are as follows:—Companions C. H Chetham, W. F Hudson, Raymond W. Cooper, H. G. M. Holmes A. S. Knowles, F. Phillips, S. H. Shallcross, R. N. Gheesta, G. P. Strudwick, H. G. Hyde, H. E. C. B. Nepean, and J. A. Brandon. It had originally been hoped to start the new Chapter in 1907, but delay in obtaining the regalia from England and other causes prevented its opening taking place until last Monday. Two distinguished Companions, C. B. Robinson, Past D. G. J. and N. Roberts, D. G. Scribe E., were deputed by the District Grand Chapter of Bombay to consecrate the Chapter, and performed the work most impressively. Subsequently they installed the three Principals elect,—C H. Chetham, W. F. Hudson, and R. W. Cooper (all P. Ms. of Lodge 'Union') after which the other officers were duly elected and invested. At the banquet afterwards covers were laid for about 30, and a very pleasant evening was spent. In addition to the usual toasts, the health of the consecrating officers was drunk with enthusiasm. The St. John's box was circulated on behalf of the Sind Masonic Benevolent Association and Rs. 50 were subscribed. We wish the new Chapter every success, and as it has no less than 5 English Lodges to draw on in Karachi, Manora, Hyderabad and Sukkur, its future prosperity should be assured.

CALCUTTA'S MILK SUPPLY.

The "Englishman":-Complaints of Calcutta's Milk supply are constant bitter, and only too well founded. It is possible, and only just possible, to get, with difficulty and at considerable expense, a limited supply of fairly good milk. As a general thing, however, the milk supply, whether for European or Indian, can only be styled poisonous. Adulterated in a hundred ways, carried about in vessels that swarm with noxious bacteria drawn originally from kine that are so abominably fed and housed as to be poison founts, this fluid is sold at absurdly extravagant rates. The result is seen in the bills of mortality. All who drink milk suffer. Those who have to depend upon it for their nourishment, such as children and the sick suffer terribly. Thus it is that the death rate of the city exceeds the birth rate, and the mortality amongst infants is high almost beyond belief. Calcutta is not alone, unfortunately, among the cities of the world in having a poisonous milk supply, but it is almost unique in the poverty of the efforts made to control or improve that supply. It is more than time that the citizens and the Corporation turned their attention earnestly to the matter, and secured a drastic improvement. The task, owing to climatic and local peculiarities, will not be an easy one. It is, however, far from being impossible, or unduly difficult. This is proved by the remarkable demonstration recently made in Sandhausen, in South Germany. Mr. Nathan Straus has perfected a simplified system of milk pasteurisation. Seeking for means to secure absolute and striking proof of its value, his attention was drawn to Sandhausen by the infantile death rate of the town, where one out of every two children born died before it was a twelve-months old. This was nearly as bad as it is in Calcutta. Some two months ago, Mr. Straus installed one of his pasteurising plants there, and undertook to treat every drop of milk that was sold in the town. He was assisted by the authorities, who prohibited the sale of any milk that was not in a properly secured vessel bearing Straus seal. When the work was begun, some eight children died every month. In the two and a half months since the pasteurisation of the milk-supply commenced not a single child died. The evidence could not be clear or more forcible. One result of its publication has been a strong demand for the introduction of the system into England, and especially into London, and the County Council and Parliament have both been urged to take action in the matter

ELEMENT WORKSHIP IN SOUTH INDIA.

Lecky, the historian, in his "Rationalism in Europe" assumes, not very inaptly, that in every country an increase in civilisation implies a modification of religious belief. More than that, it may be said to imply, writes T. M. S. in the "Madras Mail" a change from the crude form of religious faith into purer and loftier aspects of divine worship. The same sentiment is expressed by an eminent European writer who says:—"Those who are thoroughly imbued with civilisation, who have marched with the development of the age, will be unable to rest satisfied with a religion which occupies a much lower stage." Conclusive as this maxim is, it cannot be said to hold good as regards Hinduism. In India the process of evolution has been the very reverse of what it was in the countries of Europe, especially in Greece and Rome. In the West the index of evolution was from negative to positive, from a lower stage to a higher one, but in India it was otherwise. Unlike other nations, the Hindus inancient times possessed a high degree of civilisation which was combined a high standard of perfection in religion and science. A blend of both of them laid the foundation of a belief in monotheism—oneness of God—based on the highest conception of Almighty. As ages advanced, the civilisation of the Hindus, instead of strengthening its positive elements, gradually allowed itself to dwindle, and soon a change was brought about in the religion of the country, resulting in the introduction of various cults and creeds, which eventually began to wink at the worship of Puranic gods and goddesses, devils and demons, not sanctioned by the religion of the Vedas.

It is often maintained by some that Hinduism is so elastic in its formation that it can be made to suit all stages of civilisation, from the most primitive to the highest, from spirit worship to the perfect ideals of divinity. Hence it was that the frequent association of the Aryan with the aboriginal tribes of the southern country gave a death-blow to the prevailing form of religion and threatened to substitute in its place a religion which advocated the worship of Bhuts (evil spirits) and goblins. The result was, there arose two forms of creeds, the Brahminical and non-Brahminical, the former claiming the Brahmins as its adherents and the latter the aboriginal tribes of the hill tracts. While the one placed a restriction on its members who were admitted into its fold, the other freely allowed all sorts and conditions of men and took the name of popular Hinduism. This popular Hinduism which formed the religion of the mass differed much from that of the Brahmins in that it authorised a partial allegiance to the one or more of the "rupams" (manifestations) and "avatars" (incarnations) of Siva and Vishnu, and a complete and full devotion to the "grama devatas" (village goddesses) such as Mariamma, Aiyanar, and Mudnrai Viran. Even to this day, the influence Which the

BELIEF IN VILLAGE DEITIES

exerts on the minds of the illiterate masses is so great that even high class Brahmins are tempted to fall victims to this popular formof religion.

The Brahminical faith, on the other hand, was founded by the Brahmins, out of a pure necessity, as the higher instincts of a caste supposed to have had its origin from Brahma, the creator, could not brook the inroads of the aboriginal religion into the domains of the Vedic faith. A sort of reformation was inevitable and the result was the formation of what is now known as the Brahminical religion, which savoured of a puritanic nature. It may be said, without fear of contradiction, that religion, in those days, as it is now, was of great importance to a Hindu since it was supposed to control and regulate his daily life. In ancient India, it appears, a "Hindu was the most religious being in existence. He rose from his bed religiously washed his body religiously, dressed religiously, ate religiously, drank religiously, slept religiously, learned religiously, remained ignorant religiously and became irreligious religiously." ("Calcutta Review.") As Hinduism is a religion not always tenacious, difference of opinion gave rise to diversity of cults, and hence the newly-founded Brahminical religion could not stand on its own legs. Naturally this again divided itself into two important sects—the Saivites and Vaishnavites—which began proselytise the followers of the popular Hinduism. The Saivites, otherwise known as Smartas, worship Siva, while the Vaishnavites regard Vishnu as their principal deity. In speaking about the element worship of the Brahmins, Mr. F. Cox late of the Madras Civil Service, remarks very pointedly:—"The belief of the Saivites is that the living principle of the universe is God, and the natural universe his external appearance; but beyond the visible form of the deity spirit reigns alone, and a man may, by concentrating his thoughts on the spirit, releases his soul from its earthly tenement, and thus obtain salvation by union with the spirit of God. As these ideas are too sublime for general comprehension, symbolism was introduced, and believing that the material universe was the appearance of God, they divided matter into what they regarded as its five elements—earth, water light, air and space, under each of which forms they worshipped the deity in the shape of a lingam."

DIFFERENCES IN SOUTH INDIA.

In South India, we now find that there are only five temples dedicated to Siva under one of the supposed elements of matter. The Hindus think that matter is composed of the so-called five elements, "Akash" (Space), "Vayu" (air), "Agni or Thejas" (light), "Appu" (water), and "Prithivi" (earth), all of them being derivatives, the last from the fourth, the fourth from the third, and so on. The temple that represents space is at Chidambaram, in South Arcot; air is represented at Kalahasti, in North Arcot; fire at Tiruvannamali; and water and earth at Jambukeswar and Conjeevaram. In order to popularise, still further, the element worship among the non-Brahminical castes—the Kshatriya (warrior), Vaisyas (traders), and Sudras—an annual feast lasting for ten days has been organised at each of the five shrines dedicated to the worship of the five elements, viz., the "Arudradarsanum" at Chidambaram, the "Sivaratbri" at Kalahasti, the "Kritbicadeepam" at Tiruvannamalai, the annual feasts at Jambukeswar and Conjeevaram. Each of these festivals has a speciality of its own, and it is only when each is observed at its particular shrine, that one's "makthi" (salvation) is said to become complete.

The Hindus are very clever in founding and ascribing a tradition or a myth to every place, cave, tank or temple which has a Puranic significance attributed it, to so that religion may appeal to the minds of the teeming millions in as simple a form as possible without interfering with the work a day life of the Hindu of the lowest grade in society. Hence curious devices and artifices were employed in the temples, and they were regarded as miraculous manifestations of God and mystical divine phenomena which reminded men of the existence of God (Siva). Now, in the temple at Chidambaram he is believed to have manifested himself in the form of mere empty space, thus showing to the world that the universe is nothing but a "maya" (illusion) with pleasures and pain which are only transitory and fleeting. In order to teach this complex doctrine in the simplest manner possible, a curtain separates the so-called "Garba Griham," or (holy of holies), where the god, is supposed to exist, from the gaze of the pilgrims who cluster in and around the outer court yards of the temple. It is just lifted up when a visitor enters the shrine to worship god and he is shown an emptiness which satisfies him at once. At Kalahasti, Siva appears in the form of "a mysterious and imperceptible current of air—called "Vayu" (wind lingam). Coming to Tiruvannamalai we find that the superior intelligence of the Hindu did not stand in good stead, when he wanted to include its temple in his list of "standing miracles." An artificial device had to be suggested which took the form of a huge fire. Every year, on the "Krithica" day in the month of Karthigai (November-December), a grand bonfire is kindled on the submit of a hill adjoining the town of Tiruvannamalai and it is allowed to blaze with reddening flames all the ten days of the festival. This fire is said to represent "Agni" (light) whose form Siva has assumed in order to settle a dispute between Brahma and Vishnu. It appears that Siva asked them to measure the height of the hill; Vishnu pleaded his inability but Brahma gave the lie direct. Siva grew angry with Brahma and cursed him so that he could not became a deity and be worshipped by mortals. That is why he is not located in any temple of his own.

At Jambukeswar, Siva has taken the form of water and his lingam during the greater part of the year is under a full sheet of water. The temple is so planned out and constructed that the innermost shrine, "Garba-griham" stands at a level far lower than the bed of the river Cauvery and even when the river is wholly dried up in summer, there will be a sort of an under current flowing beneath the lingam and supplying the "sacro, sanctum" with a perennial source of water. The principle that water finds its level is well-illustrated at this temple, and the architect who built the pagoda seems to have availed himself of a knowledge of this simple law of liquids. The temple at Conjeevaram represents "Prithivi" (earth) in which form Siva has manifested himself. The lingam resembles a small mound of loose sand cemented by calcareous or argillaceous matter. The fact that aqueous rocks are formed through the agency of water depositing some cementing matter around the matrix of sand, is taken advantage of, to exemplify the Hindu doctrine that "Prithivi" (earth) results from "appu" (water). A close investigation into the peculiar methods and modes adopted by the Hindu, especially the Brahmin, to popularise his religion among his illiterate brethren of various tastes and temperaments tends to corroborate the views held by many Western admirers of the East that the Hindus, as a nation, were endowed with the highest degree of inventive genius and creative faculty which gave them an insight into the subtlest phenomena of nature and ultra-nature.

BRITISH COTTON-GROWING ASSOCIATION.

The third annual report of the British Cotton-Growing Association shows that the total amount of shares subscribed for on December 31, amounted to £260,632 an increase of only £13,359 since 1906. The capital of the Association and of the auxilary companies is £450, 00 and the annual turnover in cotton is now nearly to £250,000, compared with £49,890 in 1905. The income and expenditure account shows a debit of £10,497 odd, compared with about £12,416 for 1906, but as the accounts cover a period of sixteen months, the whole of the expenditure is included for more than a year's working, whereas only one crop has actually been marketed, and the profits on buying and "ginning" are no larger than they would have been if the accounts had covered only twelve months. The total production of cotton under the auspices of the Association has increased from less than 2,000 bales in 1903 to 26,000 bales in 1907, and has reached a total value of £400,000. The report deals at length with cotton cultivation in the Colonies, and points out that "the larges tracts of land under cotton at the present moment are in India, and if it were only possible to improve the quality of Indian cotton Lancashire's dependence on the vagaries of the weather in the United States would become a question of the past. The Association are, however, powerless to do much good in this direction, and the difficulty can only be overcome by the Government of India."

THE BRITISH ARMY REFORMS.

The Paris "Temps" publishes a leading article commenting upon the reorganisation of the British military forces, of which the following are the conclusions:—

"All that is very fine on paper, but what will it be in practice? After, as before, what is wanting in the British Army is recruitment, and recruitment is the muscle of war just as money is its sinews. The present Yeomanry and Volunteers can up to June 30 next, accept or not the new "regime." They will therefore have the last word. As far as future engagements are concerned, what will they produce, and will they not be less numerous than in the past? Some scepticism is justified if the appreciation of the most competent authorities is taken into account Lord Roberts, for instance, or Col. Repington. Lord Roberts thinks that the organisation in the Territorial Army of a field artillery will be impossible. His friends make no secret that according to him, the principal merit of the Haldane scheme is that it constitutes a step in advance towards obligatory and universal military service."

After quoting a passage from the article of the Military correspondent in the "Times," the writer in the "Temps" proceeds thus:—

"Without having the pretension to interfere in the affairs of a friendly country, we are entitled to apply to it the opinion which we have often expressed with regard to ourselves—namely, that there is no other safe peace for a modern nation than that which is based on a powerful army. We are very doubtful whether the Haldane plan be sufficient to provide England with such an army. Our whole conclusion is embodied in the affirmation of that principle and in the expression of that doubt."

NEW CANCER CURE.

In an address, delivered on Friday before the Royal College of Surgeons, Prof. W. S. Handley said the growth of cancer resulted in the destruction of the lymphatic glands, and in the case of the "brawny arm" successive to breast cancer the problem to be solved was how to provide a new set of lymphatics.

Describing a novel operation he had himself carried out, the professor said the permanent introduction into the subcutaneous tissues of a number of threads running from the wrist seemed to have solved the problem. The usefulness of the operation need not be confined to cases of cancer, but it would in many cases replace amputation.

No name had been given to the operation yet, and he suggested that it should be called "lymphangioplasty."

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

We have consistently endeavoured says the "Hongkong Telegraph" to maintain a detached attitude concerning the opium question so far as the moral aspect of the question is concerned. Whether it is good that the people of China, should indulge in opium instead of the brands of cheap and obnoxious spirits which flood the Far Eastern market is a question which need not be discussed at present. Obviously both forms of indulgence or relaxation are to be condemned, but when China suggests that she is to extirpate the evil we want to know something about the financial side of the question. Apparently the Chinese Imperial Government has begun to recognise that ethics and money are on different planes. We are not referring to Hongkong which is bound to suffer seriously on the diminution—because we scarcely care to suggest absolute extinction—of the opium trade, but it must be obvious that China, in proposing to dispense with the revenue derived from the cultivation of the poppy and the importation of the Indian product is attempting something in the nature of a revolution. The question is, of course, can China live up to her high and mighty moral platitudes? It cannot be done in the United Kingdom, it cannot be done in the prohibition States of America, and never was sought to be done in New York when the Raines Law was supposed to be in force, and how it can be done in a vast territory such as that of China must surpass the imagination of thinkers. At the ratepayers' meeting in Shanghai recently, the chairman of the Municipal Council when introducing the resolution for the reduction of the number of licensed opium houses in the Settlement said: "The Chinese Government have never published any indication of the measures they proposed to adopt for curtailing the supply, or of the substitute they have designed for the income derived from opium which is hypothecated against their foreign loans." Here is the crux of the whole matter.

IN THE LATEST IMPERIAL

decree emanating from Peking, it would appear that the Chinese Government has at length awakened to a realization of the importance of considering this aspect of the question. The Viceroys and Governors are "commanded to, investigate the conditions within their respective jurisdictions and, after deciding upon the manner whereby a substantial reduction of the cultivation of the poppy and the consumption of the drug may be gradually brought about, to report to Us first before putting their respective schemes into force. They are to show how much reduction may be made each year and they are to send Us each a special report at the end of each year as to what has been done by them." This is followed by what may be regarded as unquestionably the most important and significant part of the decree, inasmuch as it has to do with the crucial question of finance. "As for the manner of obtaining other revenues to make up for the losses on that from opium, we hereby command the Ministry of Finance to arrange about this matter." One of our contemporaries in Shanghai is quite as sceptical as those who are not misled by missionary zeal, regarding the effect of the original edicts and decrees issued on the subject of opium. "There are many," it says, "who, not without reason, have felt compelled to doubt the sincerity of the Chinese Government in the measures which are being taken for the removal of the opium incubus which weighs so heavily on the Chinese people. They have seen other Imperial edicts, which left nothing to be desired from a verbal point of view, entirely inoperative, and there was little reason to assume that the one on opium would meet with any better fate. There were not wanting those in high positions who made some efforts to enforce the decree; the difficulty of doing so however, was indicated by the fact that although H. E. Yuan Shih-k'ai displayed the greatest energy in the matter, yet close investigation showed that 200 miles south of Tientsin, in ten counties out of eleven,

THE EDICT A DEAD LETTER.

In regard to the question of the area of land in China, devoted to the cultivation of the poppy recent accurate information, as far as such was obtainable, went to prove that not only had no steps been taken to deal with this aspect of the problem, but the cultivation of the poppy was increasing rather than diminishing. It may be mentioned that the recent export of the drug through Ichang has been the highest on record." Such a statement of opinion, especially the last sentence, must convey a whole world of meaning to the anti-opium, enthusiast. We would quote the "North China Daily News" again when it reads: The mischief and harm occasioned by the opium habit are inadvertedly upon in no uncertain terms and an appeal, pathetic in its intensity, is made to the officials to put forth their best efforts to bring about the desired reform. "This is a question of whether our country is to be a strong one or a weak one in the future and whether our subjects are to be strong and healthy or weak and short-lived; hence it is important that all our officials, high and low, in Peking and in the provinces, should use their best endeavours, to eradicate the evil. It is impossible not to regard the promulgation of this decree as a notable step in the right direction, that must influence favourably those who are dubious, if not of the sincerity at least of the power of the Chinese Government, in regard to the suppression of opium smoking. We cannot forgot, however, that the wide gulf which, unfortunately, separates injunction from fulfilment in China has yet to be bridged. It is a journey of many days from Peking to Szechuan, and in order that the world may see practical effect given to this latest edict, its words must be backed by more authority than its predecessor of September, 1906." The fact is that all who have calmly considered the question recognize that it is not so much a matter of morals as finance. If China can stamped out opium, and live without the revenue derived from that source, so can Hongkong; but it must not be permitted that this Colony should be penalised at the behest of a few inconsequent orators in Parliament.

In a report to the London County Council Education Committee, the Buildings and attendance Sub-Committee state that they have had under consideration a letter from Mr. E. H. Shrapnell, stating that General Baden-Powell has started a scheme for boys called "Peace Scouts," with the object of promoting a spirit of patriotism, loyalty, and obedience. Mr. Shrapnell has been asked to get together twelve boys for special training to demonstrate and advertise the scheme. The boys would be taken to Manchester or elsewhere for this purpose, and must be prepared to leave home for about three months, but not longer than six months, all expenses being paid and 5s. a week pocket-money given to each boy. Mr. Shrapnell asked that two boys who attend the Priory Grove London County Council School, Kennington, may be allowed to leave school for the purpose. It was proposed that the boys should accompany General Baden-Powell on a lecturing tour and appear on the platform as examples of smartness, &c. The sub-committee declined the application.

THE MEMORY MAN

Brain Fag, Exhaustion, Neuralgia—

The man who *never* forgets! Is it possible there can be such a man—one who remembers everything? We suppose it does not ordinarily occur to readers what a tremendous advantage a *reliable* memory gives them, how even their very abilities, friendships, and attainments could not be continued *without a good memory*! That extraordinary "memory" man, Datas, who can instantly give the date of any notable occurrence in the history of the world, says he has been accustomed for the last six years to arm himself against loss of memory, and *prevent nervous exhaustion* and mental fatigue by a methodical use of Phosferine. *Nervous exhaustion*, says Datas, is always followed by loss of memory, and the only way to speedily remedy or prevent the condition is to *renew the nerve forces* with a course of Phosferine. As Datas is paid a very large income to demonstrate his marvellous feats of memory, his striking testimony to the efficacy of the great nerve specific, is just that *practical* evidence which every reasoning worker seeks for and instantly appreciates.

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Datas, the extraordinary "memory" man, writes:—"I find Phosferine the best tonic in the world—there is nothing like it for dispelling brain-fag. As you are probably aware, my income is derived from the exercise of an absolutely perfect memory, and after several hours of committing dates and facts to memory I naturally feel mentally exhausted, but Phosferine soon puts me right. I also consider Phosferine an excellent preventive of such nervous disorders as neuralgia and sciatica. You can publish my testimonial as much as you like and as long as you like. I have used Phosferine for the past six years and am quite convinced that there is not a better nerve tonic for the brain worker anywhere."—December 17, 1907.

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SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

Rovers' Junior Tournament.

THE Rovers' Junior Association Football Tournament opened yesterday afternoon on the Cooperage, when the first game in the contest was played before a large and appreciative audience on a splendid ground and in fine weather. This is the first year this tournament is held, and the idea of having one entirely belongs to Mr. Fred Hogan, the energetic and popular Secretary of the Rovers' Club, who has also framed the necessary rules and regulations and secured a handsome silver trophy, which was kept on exhibition yesterday in the enclosure, Five teams have entered the lists and one of them hails from the Bishop's High School, Poona, the other entries being the Cathedral High School, the Bombay Educational Society's Institution and the "A" and "B" teams of St. Mary's College.

The expectation that some good play would be provided was amply fulfilled by yesterday's game between St. Mary's "A" team and the Bishop's High School. The contendin teams played an exceptionally fine game with great combination, accuracy and dash and if the St. Mary's eleven had the better of it at the score, it was because they were the lighter built of the two. The play was rather slow at the commencement for about ten minutes, but after that it was a very fast game throughout. In the first half, the visitors had a goal which St. Mary's equalized at the beginning of the second half and added another towards the close of the day, while the Bishop's School failed to secure any further advantage. Though beaten, the play of the Bishop's School team was not the less admired or appreciated than those of the winners. Individual players also gave a very good account of themselves; but no report of yesterday's game could be complete without a mention of the plucky little youngster, H. A. Humbleton of the Bishop's High School, whose marvellous play as the right half-back elicited rounds of applause. He was perhaps the smallest younster out in the field, but his accuracy and judgment in handling the ball would shame many a tried and older player.

Besides the cup for the winners, an announcement was made by the Honorary Secretary that Mr. C. Brown of the Pioneer Rovers' Club intends presenting the runners-up with a challenge shield.

THE GAME.

The Bishop's defended the North goal and St. Mary's stood custodians of the Southern posts. The visitors kicked off and immediately pressed on their opponents but the ball was occasionally kicked out. After some ineffectual play near the right half-back of the St. Mary's, Hogan took ball to the other side but he failed to be dangerous for want of combination from the halves. Bishop's soon returned and Cummings's shot went wide. The Bishop's continued to press but Gardner broke through the attack and he was centering the ball to D'Souza, Wyse relieved him of it and took it back to near the St. Mary's goal. Here a scrimmage ensued and shortly the attackers had a corner and Clifford kicked the ball off which Gordon sent between their adversaries' flags. St. Mary's now immediately carried war to the other end and a hot tussle ensued, and Milner had a shot at flags but it was an offside. Even play followed, both goals being attacked in turn, Humbleton for the Bishop's and Milner and Hewes for the St. Mary's putting in some splendid work. Score at half time :—

Bishop's High School..... 1 goal
St. Mary's "A" team ..... nil

On change sides St. Mary's, who were playing splendidly towards the close of the first half, at once assumed the offensive and hotly pressed the Bishop's School flags and although the latter dodged often, D'Lair, however, found a small opening and passed ball to Hogan and latter sent the ball flying between the posts amidst applause. A very fast game now followed, in which St. Mary's showed themselves to better advantage and successfully centered the ball on the visitors' ground most of the time. A corner was given against Bishop's but nothing resulted. Then Wyse took ball to the opposite end and a corner was secured but, having failed to profit by this, Stokes carried the leather to the other side and though Humbleton and Clifford tackled, St. Mary's with rare combination continued to press. After a few minutes' hard play, during which excitement ran very high, a corner was conceded against the Bishop's and, Hewes kicking, Milner sent the ball through amidst tremendous outbursts of applause, especially from the very appreciative audience of sailors who were gathered round the boundaries. Play during the remaining few minutes continued to be very exciting, Bishop's trying their best to equalize but their adversaries had the game too well in hand. Final Score :—

St. Mary's "A" team..... 2 goals
Bishop's High School..... 1 goal

TEAMS.

St. Mary's "A" team :—
Goal—Walker.
Backs—Gardner and Carlos.
Half-backs—Stokes (Capt.) Wadia and D'Silva.
Forwards—Hewes, Milner, Hogan, D'Lair, and D'Souza.
Bishop's High School :—
Goal—Eagle.
Back —Clifford and Wyse (Capt).
Half-backs—H. A. Humbleton, Boult and Kingo.
Forwards—Cummings, Aquino, Viney, Gordon and Plunkett.

To-day the Cathedral High School will play the Bombay Educational Society's Institution, and on Wednesday the winners of yesterday will meet the 'B' team of their college.

The following players will represent their respective schools at to-morrow's game.

Cathedral Boys' High School :—Nicholson, Darwin, Taboo, Pavri, I. Benjamin, Vaz, E. Hawkins, W. Mathalone, A. Grant, M. Stuart and H. Hogan.

Educational Society's Institution:—Clive Millard, B. Paul, H. Mendes, H Essaden, J. Casiling, B. Mickle, C. Edward, E. Jeunne, G. Rockwood, S. Wood and M. Holdborn.

THE EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

THE programme for the current week keeps up the excellence of the entertainment provided by this Company—pathetic, comic, tragic and dramatic, and withal instructive. The *piece de resistance* at present is a love idyll, the plot of which is laid in the Temple of Vesta and illustrates the story of Cinna and Acte. So real does it all seem, that there is little left for the imagination as to the structure that formed the Forum, located between the Palatine and the Capitoline Hills; while the figures that are introduced are so typically Roman, draped in the most delicate of colours, that one is practically and involuntarily taken as it were from the present and made to live in the past. This film has been pronounced by frequenters of these Shows to be one of the best that has been exposed, and no one who takes the trouble to see it is likely to be disappointed.

COAL AND CORUNDUM IN THE KHASI HILLS.

New Discoveries.

An interesting Note upon the occurrences of coal and corundum in the N. W. Khasi Hills has been compiled by Mr. F. E. Jackson, I. C. S., late Deputy Commissioner of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills.—

In this Note says Mr. Jackson I expressly refrain from dealing with the coal fields in these hills already reported by La Touche and others. These are now well known. The first of these new fields is most interesting, being apparently a northern extension of the known Langrin coal field. The outcrop was found on a hill—the Lum Langlay, one-third of a mile west of the present village—Nonglanglay. (In Khasi language Lumhill Nong-village lang-blang-goat, laylish-white.) This hill is much denuded and has precipitous sides. It is considerably above the general level of the surrounding country. There are other similar isolated hills in the neighbourhood, and the coal apparently extends to them. In the Lum Langlay, I found three seams roughly two feet thick each, about fifty feet above each other. They apparently are nearly horizontal. The coal burns readily and brightly. The country is, however, inaccessible, and the field is, I should think, of little commercial value. Approximately the field is in 25° 20' N Lat., 91° 10' E. Long.

The second exposure is at Pydem Mawmai village, on the weste n side of the Langrin plateau, approximately 8,600 feet above the foot of the hills and approximately at 25° 15' N. Lat., 91° 10' E. Long. The outcrop was found in the bed of a small steam close to the village. The coal here contains very numerous no dules of what is apparently iron pyrites. In both the above places the coal was unknown to the villagers; and when shown coal they did not know it would burn.

The third exposure is in the bed of the Umsoor river some nine miles east of Pydem Mawmai. The Umsoor at this place forms the boundary of the Nongstein and Langrin States and makes a sharp fall of some 150 feet. In the steep precipices exposed by these falls, three seams are visible. The higher contains numerous nodules of sandstone. The lower is commercially, at any rate the more important as it should be accessible from the Sylhet plains. This seam is about five feet thick and is a bright hard easily inflammable coal which in places forms the present bed of the stream.

Between Pydem Mawmai and the Umsoor, much limestone is rapidly wearing away and remains in large rectangular blocks so regular that at a short distance it would seem that they must have been dressed by human agency. Small fossils are particularly numerous in this limestone.

QUARRYING OF CORUNDUM.

Corundum is found exposed. I have seen it at three places (1) Patarknang—a village jointly belonging to Mariaw and Rambrai States lying a few miles west of the Racing (Riwiang) river; (2) at Nongmaweit village; (3) on the Raindu river, a tributary of the Someshveri river. But it is said to extend over a very large area near (2) and (3). The stone at (1) is coarse and is regarded by the people as of small value; (2) and (3) are close together and are situate a few miles west of the U Blay river near its source. They are in the Nonstein State and produce a superior stone. Corundum is quarried chiefly at (2) bare hillside—because it occurs there in small lumps a few seers in weight which can be handled easily. The method is to excavate small holes at most five deep by three in circumference and to take out any stones which may be found. If nothing is found the hole is abandoned and another dug. The people possess no means of cutting this hard stone and so must perforce leave anything large found. At (3) corumdum occurs close to and in the river bed in much larger blocks weighing probably several tons. It is here that the best quality stone is found. It is close grained and highly crystalline. It is however not worked to any considerable extent owing to the above difficulty in cutting.

RUBIES AND SAPPHIRES.

The corundum gems—rubies and sapphires—should be found here probably in the loose clay and sand of the neighbourhood. During the short time I was able to give to examination of the place I however found no traces of gems. The place should be worth further examination.

The neighbourhood of (2) and (3) is very difficult of access, (1) less so. I timed my visit in February and gave long notice so that paths and bridges over the swamps, which would be otherwise great obstacles to passage, could be constructed. The U Blay at this point is a particularly swampy river. Nongmaweit is approximately 26 miles north-west from Nongstein, the capital of the State of that name. Its height is approximately 3,400 feet.

The people round Nongmawit are of the Nongtarei tribe, a small sub-tribe intermediate between the Khasi people proper and the Lyngems of the lower country. They have particularly aquiline features for hill men.

The corundum extracted from (2) is taken to Nongstein village for sale. Thence it finds its way all over the hills for sale as hones.

BOYS AS PEACE SCOUTS.

GENERAL BADEN-POWELL'S SCHEME.

In a report to the London County Council Education Committee, the Buildings and attendance Sub-Committee state that they have had under consideration a letter from Mr. E. H. Shrapnell, stating that General Baden-Powell has started a scheme for boys called "Peace Scouts," with the object of promoting a spirit of patriotism, loyalty, and obedience. Mr. Shrapnell has been asked to get together twelve boys for special training to demonstrate advertise the scheme. The boys would be taken to Manchester or elsewhere for this purpose and must be prepared to leave home for about three months, but not longer than six months, all expenses being paid and 5s. a week pocket money given to each boy. Mr. Shrapnell asked that two boys who attend the Priory Grove London County Council School, Kennington, may be allowed to leave school for the purpose. It was proposed that the boy should accompany General Baden-Powell on a lecturing tour and appear on the platform as examples of smartness, &c. The sub-committee declined the application.

WORK in connection with the publication of the Imperial "Gazetteer" of India is now proceeding satisfactorily at Home, says the "Pioneer." The first ten volumes of the alphabetical series have been printed off and are ready for binding. It has been decided to reproduce the provincial maps, prepared for the Atlas, in both the provincial volumes and the alphabetical series. In the latter case they will be conveniently placed opposite to the provincial articles. This will mean a large edition of each map, but it is hoped that the ten volumes above-mentioned, together with the historical volume of the "Indian Empire," will be published by the end of this month or early in May. The other ten volumes, with the Atlas and General Index, should be ready by July or August, and it seems probable that the "Gazetteer" will be completely disposed of before the preparations for the next Census are set on foot.

WHERE THE AMERICAN OFFICER IS TRAINED.

Thousands of American boys cast longing wishes in the direction of West Point every time they hear it named writes Owen Macdonald in the "Scientific American." Almost every lad passes through a period when his one ambition is to be a soldier, and as he grows older he looks upon West Point as the stepping stone toward attaining this ambition. To most boys West Point seems like a rainbow, a glorious object, but one that it would be futile to chase. It takes a clever lad to get into West Point, and a cleverer still to stay there for the four years' course so Congressmen nowadays have a very sensible practice of offering their appointments to the Military Academy for competition among the boys of their district. This makes it more likely that the lad who receives the appointment will pass the entrance examination, for this is stiff and thorough. But any boy who has made the most of his opportunities at school, and has stood high in his classes at a good high school, can, if he be physically sound, pass this examination, and the rest is merely a matter of honest hard work and backbone.

There is no use in disguising the fact that the work at West Point is hard. The discipline is Spartan, and the spirit that animates the whole corps of cadets will permit no infraction of the rules of conduct which have been laid down by the tradition of generations. It is true that every cadet must work without ceasing, with long hours to study and drill, and little time for play; but the work is intensely interesting, and much of it has all the qualities that make a sport exciting. Intelligent youths are glad to submit themselves to this rigid dissipline, proud to feel that they have a share in maintaining the traditions that ruled the conduct of Grant and Lee, of Sherman and of "Stonewall" Jackson. They are old enough to know that this Spartan rule is necessary to make them good soldiers; that they can never know how to command unless they have learned first how to obey. The raw youth from the country, who arrives at West Point full of ambition and hope, learns instantly, and perhaps for the first time, that he is slouchy in his walk and ungainly and uncouth in his manner. He sees before him the well-set-up, erect, slender-waisted, clear-skinned, alert young men who have preceded him there by a year or two, and he feels that he too must look like this when the folks from home shall visit him. If he feels at first a certain rising of rebellion against the restraint and the rigid rules that he must obey, he soon gets over it, for the spirit of West Point enters his heart and his mind, stimulating his ambition and nerving him for effort.

The course of study is in many respects most attractive to a

HEALTHY-MINDED YOUTH.

Alternating, with difficult mathematical problems are riding lessons; as a relief from the grind of theoretical tactics comes an hour of target practice with big guns; as an offset to the tedium of mechanical drawing there is sketching from nature; every summer the battalion goes into camp, and the cadets live under canvas, and while on practice marches the conditions are as nearly as possible like those of actual campaigning, excepting, of course, the wounds, the starvation, and the disease, that are invitable to the latter.

On the practice marches the men are equipped in full campaign outfit, including intrenching tools. They carry over one shoulder the shelter tent and blanket roll, and on the other the knapsack and canteen; around the waist, the cartridge belt and knife bayonet. A certain number of men in each squad carry picks and spades.

During the short campaign the camps are made at irregular intervals at the end of the day's march. The length of the march depends entirely upon the nature of the manœuvers planned for the day's work. Each day has a tactical problem of attack and defence, which is carried on as in actual war; and at the end of the day, after camp is pitched and dinner and guard mount are over, a criticism of the operations of the day is given by the commanding officer. The work is very hard and tiresome, and if the weather is wet all hands are far from clean. A rubber blanket on the grass, and a little shelter tent, not much larger than a blanket, do not avail much against a rainy day, but all the same everyone is well and hearty, and takes hardships in a cheerful spirit as they come, as is befitting a soldier.

During summer encampment the regulations are modified in accordance with field service. The active work of camp drills takes the place of athletics, and relaxation is had in summer hops, and the society of the pretty girls who alight on West Point in flocks from June to September. There are few young men who would not consider it a hardship to have to handle rapid-fire guns and siege cannon, to build pontoon bridges, make rafts, and to drill long hours in the hot sun every day. But cadets look upon these as part of the education of a soldier, and while they involve hard, grueling work, they are the essentials of an officer's equipment for the responsibilities of command, and must be met in a cheerful spirit and as matter of course.

As for the regular mess, it is, when not on the march quite as good as any boy gets at home, and in many cases very much better. The food is abundant, of the best obtainable quality, well cooked, and served at the mess table as gentlemen are accustomed to having it served.

The Academy demands that every cadet shall be a gentleman, and that to say a man is a West Pointer must be in itself sufficient assurance that he conducts himself as such. If a boy arriving at West Point has not the bearing of a gentleman—which is often the case—the traditions and formative influences of the corps soon educate him in that regard, if he has the right spirit at bottom. If not, he will have to leave the institution. A blackguard cannot be transformed, and neither he, nor a liar, can live at West Point. Conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman is a violation of an article of war and is a court-martial offense.

The Military Academy is

THE MOST DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTION.

on earth; money and social position count for nothing. A cadet may be the son of a President, a millionaire, or of a general who is the nation's hero, but he will receive treatment that differs in no way from that accorded to the son of a farmer or a laborer. Each will be judged exclusively on his own personal qualities, and his relations with his brother cadets will be pleasant, or disagreeable according as these qualities are attractive or repulsive.

Through the four years which the cadet must spend at West Point the great incentive of becoming an officer in the American army is ever before him; the goal of a commission comes ever nearer with all the attractiveness of adventure in active service, the sight of foreign lands, the prospect of climbing the ladder of the service, and perhaps winning deathless fame as a victorious general.

From the moment a cadet takes the oath of allegiance he is a warrant officer in the army of the United States. He receives pay amounting, all told to 609·50 dols. per annum. Out of this he pays all his expenses of every sort—board, clothes, textbooks and sundries—besides laying up an equipment fund at graduation of 450 dols. And he earns his pay—every cent of it. He is giving exactly the work a soldier in the service gives in learning his duty as such plus three times as much more in study. It is a *quid pro quo*. He gives his life to the country, and renounces opportunity, and the pursuit of wealth, and at the same time works harder than a day laborer to learn his job as an officer.

Here is a specimen of what a cadet does every week day of the academic year, subject to such changes in detail as the season may impose, and with the exception that there is no drill after 4 p.m. on Wednesdays, and no duties after inspection under arms at 2 p.m. on Saturdays, until retreat, which immediately precedes supper.

Reveille, 6 a m.

Police call, 7-20 a.m. Rooms must be swept, bedding folded, and everything in perfect order.

Breakfast, 6-30 a.m. Thirty-five minutes allowed for breakfast, including going and returning.

Sick call, immediately after return from breakfast, 7:05.

Guard mountain, 7-15 a.m.

Call to quarters, 8 a.m. Academic period for study and recitation begins. Cadets confined to quarters when not attending recitations. Recitations and periods of study alternate until 1 o'clock.

Dinner, 1 p.m. Three-quarters of an hour allowed for this meal.

Call to quarters, 2 p.m. Second period for study and recitation extends until 4 p.m.

During both academic periods, from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., there are also hours of attendance for riding and gymnastics.

Drill, 4 p.m., Squads form for various drills. Some attend light battery; others, standing gun, seige battery, seacoast battery, signal drill, target practice, pickets and advance guards, etc. Details for these drills change from day to day, and the drills themselves with the seasons.

Recall from drill, 5-20 p.m.

Parade, 5-30 p.m., to 6 p.m., depending on the season.

Supper, immediately after parade.

Call to quarters, 30 minutes after return of battalion from supper. Evening period of study extends from this time until tattoo.

Tattoo, 9-30 p.m. Preparation for bed.

Taps, 10 p. m. Lights out; inspection.

LIFE IN CAMP.

This schedule is an outline of the occupation of the cadets from September 1 until June 1, modified as to drills by the season. In the first week in June the "graduating exercises" take place, after which the battalion goes into camp. During this camp which lasts almost three months there are no academic studies, the work being purely military, and an entirely different schedule goes into effect. Reveille is at 5 a. m., and the day is spent in drills practice marches, practical work in military engineering, target practice, scouting, sharpshooting, building and digging intrenchments an rifle pits, riding and lessons in tactics in the open.

It will be noticed that during nine months of the year the cadet has no leisure except a short time after each meal; but during the summer he has two or three hours a day for amusement. However, at no time during his cadetship is he free from accountability for every moment of his time, sleeping or waking, and for every word action. Every detail of his work and time is hedged about with orders and regulations from which there is no escape. He is taught to obay absolutely, unquestionably, in order that when he has been graduated he may know how to command. His bed and his clothes must be folded according to rule and placed just in their right places. His hair must be kept short. (Whistler, the famous artist, lost his cadets ip because he would not have his hair cut among other reasons.) His person and his clothes must be be immaculate at all times; every going and coming must be registered; his quarters are subject to frequent and critical inspection: every penny he spends must be accounted for. All of this Spartan strictness is imposed upon the cadets because the Military Academy undertakes to turn over to the American army as officers men whose morals, minds, and bodies it can guarantee, as well as men whose ability to perform their duties it has insured. The consequence is that when, at the end of his four years of hard work and unrelenting discipline, the proud cadet receives his commission and becomes an officer in the American army, all his energies are at a maximum of efficiency and his character is tempered like a Toledo blade.

THE CONVERTED FIFTEEN-POUNDER FIELD GUN.

The following are some particulars of the converted fifteen-pounder field gun to which attention has been drawn by its exhibition at the House of Commons :—

The gun itself has been for many years in the Service, having been originally introduced as a twelve-pounder of seven hundred-weight. During the last decade of the nineteenth century, it was converted into a fifteen-pounder, while many improvements, principally designed to reduce recoil, were made in the carriage. As so modified it was the arm of the Artillery during the South African War and remained so until its supersession two years ago by the eighteen-pounder quick-firer. It having been decided that the large stock of these guns now lying idle should be converted into quick-firers and utilised for the arming of the Territorial Force, the details of conversion were worked out at Woolwich, a guiding principle in this process being that in the actual working of the gun, such an approximation to that of the eighteen-pounder should be arrived at that a man trained to the former could easily when required master the details which differentiate it from the latter. With this end in view, the old radial vent has been superseded by one axially situated, into the T head of which is fitted a T friction tune, the latter operated by a plunger, which in turn is worked by a firing handle attached to the layer's arm shield. To obtain the quick-firing arrangement, three bands have been shrunk on to the gun, permitting it to recoil by sliding on feathers which form part of the cradle. Inside the latter, is placed the hydraulic buffer, connected to the gun by means of a ring on the breech, a similar arrangement to that obtaining in the thirteen-pounder gun of the Royal Horse Artillery. Otherwise the carriage remains unaltered, except as regards the portion situated near the trail eye, where is to be found what at first sight appears a somewhat clumsy device, but this appearance is doubtless only due to its being unusual to place any mechanism on this particular spot. It is necessary, however, in a quick-firing gun to find a method of traversing after the first round has been fired and the gun not having a separate top carriage as in the eighteen-pounder, the difficulty has been got over by means of a device operating over the spade and worked by a lever. By this means four and a half degrees of traverse can be given to either side. The sight supplied is of the rocking-bar pattern, fitted with a telescope and attached to the left of the gun. It has a yard scale drum, a cross-level for estimating the difference of level between the wheels and a longitudinal level for the purpose of obtaining the angle of sight. A straight-edged line of sight is also attached to the right side of the cradle, to assist in setting the gun roughly into line with the target. It is understood that the pattern of shield still awaits final approval but it is hoped that an early start may be made with their manufacture. The issue of these guns has begun, and it is expected that regular weekly issues may be looked for. Granted the expediency of the policy of conversion, it must be admitted that the authorities at Woolwich Arsenal have worthily carried out their share of the work.

FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

The funeral of the Duke of Devonshire at Edensor on March 28, was of a befitting simplicity. It was a public funeral in the sense that the village churchyard was full of statesmen and dignitaries, but more truly was it a gathering of neighbours and friends. Chatsworth House, across the river, showed an array of whitened windows, and over it a flag hung at half-mast. Long before the hour of the funeral, the pretty church on its slope was beleaguered by those who had come, in all reverence and affection, to see the last of "The Duke." The coffin, with its laconic inscription and its black seals with the Cavendish crest at foot and head, lay in the church all the night before, watched by old servants. The wreaths —or some of them, for hundreds more were left at Rowsley station—lined the church walls and were banked up in a rich mass round the coffin. On the coffin itself lay cross of violets placed there by the Duchess of Devonshire. Close by was the wreath of arum lilies and orchids sent by the Queen, who had written upon the card, "In remembrance of our dear Duke of Devonshire, in deepest sorrow and regret," and these lines :—

When the day of toil is o'er,
When the race of life is run,
Father, grant Thy blessed one
Rest and peace for evermore.

The wreaths which had been sent by the King and the Prince of Wales, owing to some mishap, did not arrive in time, but there was a magnificent wreath from the German Emperor, looped up with a broad ribbon bearing the Imperial crown.

A special train from London took down many mourners, famous in politics and diplomacy, most of them old friends and colleagues. Before two o'clock, these distinguished persons had taken their places in the church, and soon it was packed to the doors, so that hundreds of people remained outside in the sunny churchyard while the service went on. The representatives of royalty sat, of course, in a foremost pew. The Lord Chamberlain, Lord Althorpe, was there on behalf of the King, and Earl Howe represented the Queen. The Prince and Princess of Wales were represented also. The Kaiser sent his Ambassador, Count Metternich, and among the other foreign representatives were the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador and the Portuguese Minister, the Marquis de Soveral. The Duke's friends in politics were there in good numbers. Lord Rosebery was an early arrival, and soon afterwards came Lord Lansdowne, Lord James of Hereford, Lord Derby, Lord Curzon, representing Oxford University, to mention only a few well-known men. Last of all to reach the church were the family mourners. The widowed Duchess came up the path leaning for support on the one side on the arm of the new Duke of Devonshire and on the other on the arm of her son, Lord Charles Montagu. The scene in the church was simple and short. The village choir chanted the psalm "Lord Thou has been our refuge," and the hymn "Lead kindly light," which the Dowager Duchess had herself chosen, was sung. The Dead March from "Saul" was played, and eight workmen on the estate (one of whom has seen the burial of three Dukes of Devonshire) hoisted the coffin shoulder high and carried it down the main aisle and into the churchyard.

The grave lies in a high and secluded corner of the churchyard, surrounded by splendid cypresses. It is close by the granite tomb of the Duke's brother, Lord Frederick Cavendish, who was buried there in 1882, with its inscription, "Born to Albion, sacrificed to Erin." The open grave was lined with flowers, and the brick walls of it curtained in moss. Many people who had been crowded out of the church waited by the graveside for the coming of the procession from the church door. First came the village choir, and then the glittering crozier, borne in front of the Bishops of Southwell and Derby, and then the coffin covered with the Union Jack. The widow was wheeled to the graveside in a bath-chair. Behind her followed the long black train of mourners. The procession made its way slowly up the steep path under trees showing the first faint signs of spring. The Bishop of Southwell, said the words of committal, and then the choir-boys' young voices sang "Abide with me." As the coffin was lowered a muffled bell in Edensor Church slowly tolled. When all was over, the Duchess, still seated in her chair, was wheeled up to the edge of the grave, and there said farewell.

A memorial service to the late Duke, at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, was attended by representatives of all shades of political, religious, and scientific thought in the country and most of the foreign Embassies. The Queen was represented by Mr. Sidney Greville, the Prince and Princess Christian by Major Evan Martin, Princess Henry of Battenberg by Col. Colborne, and the King and Queen of Norway by Sir Henry Knollys. Prince Francis of Teck was present in person. Mr. H. W. Carr-Gomm, M.P., attended on behalf of the Premier. The congregation also included the French Ambassador, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, the American Charge d'Affaires, the Italian Charge d' Affaires, the Danish, Belgian, Greek, and Argentine Ministers. The Vice-Chancellor, members of the Senate, and Proctors of Cambridge University, wearing their robes, entered the Church from the vestry, a few moments before the service began. The Archbishop of Canterbury, Canon Hensley Henson, the Dean of Westminister, the Archdeacon of Westminister, the Rev. Canon Duckworth, the Rev. Canon Beeching, and the Rev. Edgar Sheppard, sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal, were among the clergy in the chancel. "O rest in the Lord" was played as a voluntary before the service began, the hymns "O God our help in ages past" and "Abide with me" were sung, and Chopin's "Marche Funebre" was played at the close of the service.

INSURANCES FOR CURIOUS ACCIDENTS.

Sir Thamas Hewitt, K.C., presiding at the annual meeting of the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, said that during the year 1907, domestic servants' insurance had sprung up. It was generally considered that the risk of accidents was comparatively slight; but the Ocean had been called on to deal with over 3,000 cases of accidents under their domestic servant policies since the Act came into force on July 1 last, and no less than thirteen of these cases have proved fatal. The extraordinary nature of some of the accidents showed how little the household world has contemplated their possibility. As instances, he mentioned claims from a domestic servant who swallowed her false teeth whilst eating; a manageress who poisoned her hands from constantly handling copper coins; a housekeeper who, sitting down on a darning-needle, was surprised to see it work out at her ankle; an under-keeper shot by poachers, and accidents arising from walking in sleep and falling out of the window. The rescue of a cat from the tender mercies of a dog, many cases of burning, broken limbs, blood poisoning, and others too numerous to mention, were also the subject of claims for insurance.

SAL HEPATICA

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Are we becoming a bald-headed race? That is the question which thrusts itself into the mind of the inquiring observer after an evening at any place of amusement or public assembly. Baldness is undoubtedly largely on the increase, and the number of bald heads to be seen is quite alarming.

Somewhere in the Western interior of Australia, the Scottish explorer McKay says that there exists such a race of people. They are not only devoid of hair upon their heads and faces, but there is absolutely no trace of hirsutic growth upon their bodies. They are, in consequence, a feeble people stunted in stature, and particularly liable to bronchial and chest diseases.

The fact of the matter is, that when abroad we do not, as a rule, devote the same care and attention to the cultivation of a good head of hair as the average foreigner, and we think that if we dash cold or hot water over it regularly, we are doing everything that we can do to preserve it. But this is wrong. Except in a few cases, where there is a naturally vigorous growth, the hair requires quite a different style of treatment. There is no doubt that the lime in ordinary hard water is a depilatory, whereas what the hair requires to keep it healthy is a non-harsh preparation (like "Harlene") that will prevent the scalp from becoming heated and dry, and also prevent the hair falling out. There is no better preparation of this kind on the market than the many-years-old, tried-and-true favourite of Royalty, namely, "Harlene," which is very similar in quality and character to the natural oil of the hair, and the absence or poverty of which is the direct cause of nearly all baldness.

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1908.

THE CURE FOR SWEATING.

How to prevent sweating in Home Work in England is still an unsolved question, although the Committee of twenty-one, formed to shape the Bill that Parliament will be asked to pass, are carefully considering its clauses. As the great bulk of home-workers are women and children, too much must not be expected even from philanthropy in their regard, for it will not be forgotten that they are only trying to increase the family income, nominally earned by the men, by taking in work and doing it as best they can at home. Miss Clementina Black, President of the Women's Industrial Council, has studied the subject in all its bearings and she admits that the difficulties inseparable from the administration of any law passed to mitigate sweating in home-work form the crux of the whole question. But if the united brains of twenty-one reasoning and resolute Committeemen, under the leadership of Sir Thomas Whittaker, M.P., do not find a way in which the law they are industriously shaping may be applied, there is little use in their hammering away at it. That sweating and home-work are synonymous terms is not easy of comprehension in India, where all labour, but dock labour—and that is a growth of Western commerce and not in its heavy form indigenous to the country—is light and easy. It is, nevertheless, unfortunately true, and the greater the facility attained in the work women take home, the lower falls the rate of wages, and consequently the more cruel the sweating, for competition of both workers and employers is always increasing. Even in factories the work that unskilled women can learn to do rapidly, with close attention, is continuously bringing them in a decreased wage, and that lowest figure inevitably tends to become the standard. England's great commercial system is built up on this very competition—on "the battlefield of conflicting interests." Luckily, when the combat grows too fierce, and the conscience of the nation is roused, or obstinate strikes occur, the law is called in to restrict the evil results. Up to that point England works away on her own rule of thumb principle without any attempt at logic. The plan succeeds on the whole, for it suits what may be flatteringly called the genius of the people. Worrying through or piecemeal muddling satisfies the normal English mind which can keep the end resolutely in view. But when crises arise, the commercial conscience, convinced of the existence of crying evils, is quite willing to subject itself to laws that the majority declare will cure these evils. The Cotton Factory Acts, though not by any means absolute economic justice, put a stop to a horrible state of things, a state that, when honestly looked at, was obviously intolerable. They, in a great measure, remedied particular industrial evils. But these laws while doing good work in the factory by fixing a higher standard of wages, and introducing better sanitary conditions, have had the not unnatural result of pushing into the homes of the poor work that does pay when performed in the factory. The improved situation there legally insisted on has increased the expenditure of employers, and if they can get portions of their work done in the insanitary homes of the workers at a cheaper rate than in the well-ventilated and eight-houred factory, of course it will be done by in homes. The process of transmutation that improved the condition of factory employés was not accomplished at lightning speed, but it reached them many years ago. A similar amelioration will reach the poor home-worker, but in the nature of things it will reach her last of all.

It is to hasten this good hour for the submerged section of the community that those interested in every branch of home-industry, and in dealing out justice evenly are striving at present. A sound economical situation, say the men workers and employers, who best understand the matter, must have a sound ethical basis, and there can be no doubt of the correctness of the ethics of fair wages for work done, even at home. That women must work at home or abroad is inevitable in these complex days. Some practical thinkers would not have married women work in lead industries or in phosphorus factories at any rate of wage. Nor would they allow children to work at all, holding that trades that cannot be profitably carried on without the employment of women and children had better die out. The drawing of a hard and fast line to delimit trades or realms is most difficult. The wages line and the profit line of employers are so complicated that it is hard to disentangle them and leave a margin to the trader. The manufacturer has undoubtedly a hard point in settling how he can raise his wages list and run his factory at a profit sufficient to enable him to meet all emergencies. Even the most ardent supporters of a higher standard of wages admits that increase in wages does not always mean increase in selling price. But it may incite employers to a larger and more skilful use of machinery, while the improved condition of working people, who are after all the best customers, will provide larger markets for manufactured goods, automatically increasing the output, and bringing back profits to employers. This is the ideal revolving of Fortune's wheel, not always the way she works it. The author of "The Economy of High Wages," who made a long and exhaustive study of English industries for the benefit of his Transatlantic fellow-countrymen, wrote that he believed Trades Unions were the real basis of the commercial supremacy of England. Now Trades Unions do not touch the sweating among home-workers. It is here that the State intends to step in by means of an Act of Parliament. If this be passed now, as seems probable, for there is in England at present a wave of national feeling not unlike that which led so many years ago to the abolition of the Slave Trade, the issue will be no less momentous, for the law, when it is evolved, must strike at the root of sweating, and if it does not eradicate it, must at least stunt its evil growth. It will give thousands of women and children a chance of health and happiness instead of being, as now, worn-out, spiritless drudges, or weedy specimens of humanity. Opinions differ as to whether Victoria and Australasia generally have really benefited by the operation of a Wages Board in home industries. But there seems to be no better example extant on which to model a system of protection for the helpless home-worker. The *Morning Post* and the *Daily News* unite in praising the proposal for a Wages Board. Critics call this an unholy alliance, and suspect the validity of anything that is approved by two such opposite organs of public opinion. But the optimist is more hopeful, for he sees in this agreement a proof that the happy mean has been discovered that will lead to better conditions for those who must work day in day out to earn their daily bread.

THE BYE-ELECTIONS.

The elevation of Mr. Edmund Robertson to the House of Lords will necessitate another bye-election, so that there are two contests nearly due by which the Government will be able to depth the political feeling in Scotland. Mr. Robertson represented Dundee, where an interesting fight should take place. The other Scottish contest is to take place in Kincardineshire, which was represented by Mr. Crombie, who died a few weeks ago. In England Mr. Churchill is fighting a losing game in Manchester, and Mr. Runciman in Dewsbury. The Liberals of Sheffield have done a wise thing in permitting Mr. Fitzalan Hope to step into the late Sir Howard Vincent's place, as the late member had a thousand majority; and had a contest been fought even with an indifferent candidate, that majority would probably have been quadrupled. But with such a candidate as Mr. Fitzalan Hope, the relative of the Duke of Norfolk, whose interests in Sheffield are so large, a contest would have had a result which would have practically demoralised the supporters of Mr. Churchill in Manchester and Mr. Runciman in Dewsbury. It is some years since so many bye-elections took place within so short a period. If the reply of Manchester to the Government's Licensing, Education, and Dearer Coal Bills and the rest of the Liberal programme is analogous to that of Peckham, the end of the Liberal Administration should be within sight.

ITALY IN THE LEVANT.

The Duke of the Abruzzi, who, *apropos* his impending marriage to Miss Elkins of America, the other day told a New York journalist that he had tired of his nomad life, that he was too old now for any more trips to the Arctic regions, or any more record mountaineering, is, almost before the ink is dry, off on an expedition of an equally interesting, though perhaps not so exciting a kind. He has gone to the Levant in command of one of the eleven warships in the extraordinary naval demonstration which Italy has undertaken without any apparent agreement with the Powers. Tired of travelling "in search of fame," as he himself puts it with delightful candour, the Duke of the Abruzzi is now having "fame" thrust upon him. We trust he will not besmirch his reputation in the very delicate task which Italy has undertaken, and which we can quite believe, as Reuter says, has "caused surprise in Europe."

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Arcadia," with the outward mails of the 10th instant, left Aden at 6 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 4 a.m. on Friday next.

THE P. and O. s.s. "Malta" left Hongkong on April 18, at 1 p.m.

THE boy who was arrested in connection with the Chandernagore bomb outrage, has been released.

WE understand that Mr. Pherozeshaw B. Petit intends to offer himself as a candidate for the seat on the Corporation made vacant by the death of Mr. Edwin Bollam in the Fort Ward.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Persia," from Japan, left Hongkong *via* Saigon on the 19th instant. The same Co.'s s.s. "Bohemia" left Trieste on the 18th instant, *via* Karachi, and is due here on the 7th prox.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 28th March 1908 shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1907 of 441,410 maunds and Rs. 1,14,401, in the earnings.

THE N. Y. K. steamer "Yeboshi Maru" left Moji for Hongkong on the 20th instant. The same Company's steamer "Moyori Maru" left Tuticorin for Singapore on the 18th instant, and the s. s. "Kagoshima Maru" arrived at Hongkong on the 20th instant.

MR. HENRY ZOUCH DARRAH, C.S.I., who had recently returned to the United Provinces from leave, to take up the appointment as Member, Board of Revenue, has been ordered home under medical advice. He entered the Civil Service thirty-three years ago and had two years to put in before retirement.

REV. C. DIAS, Chaplain of Rajkot and Director and founder of "St. Anne's Temperance Society," arrived at Bombay yesterday morning by mail train and alighted at the Grant Road Station; he was received by a large number of promoters and members of the above Society. He has taken up his residence at Dabul, Burrows Lane.

A GRANT of Rs. 7,000 will be allotted in 1908-09 to the Zamorin's College, Calicut, out of the special grant to be placed at the disposal of this Government by the Government of India in aid of University education. Before taking in hand the works on which it is proposed to incur expenditure out of this grant, the governing body is required to obtain the general approval of the Director of Public Instruction as to the objects on which the grant is to be expended.

MISS FRAMOZ JUNG, daughter of Nawab Framoz Jung, first Parsee Nawab and Subadar of Goolshunabad, and Mr. K. P. Munshi, B. A., had the honour of being called to the Purana Haveli Palace, where H. H. the Nizam bestowed the "shera" on Miss Framoz Jung, bride-elect, together with flowvers on Mr. Munshi, bride-groom-elect. Miss Framoz Jung is the first Parsee bride upon whom the "shera" has been bestowed, which is attributable to the high esteem in which her father is held by His Highness. The following day the marriage took place, the service being conducted by the High Priest, Dastoor Khursedji Byramji. The reception was held at Shapur Wadi Hall, Saifabad, at which His Highness promised to be present, but indisposition prevented his doing so.

AN interesting discovery has just been made in the Dharwar district of India, on the property over which the Mysore Gold Mining Co. has an option, says the *Mining World*. When cleaning out an old working preparatory to sinking a winze a number of strange wooden implements and tools were found, including a pick, large and small hammers and a gad. A quantity of charcoal was also discovered where the ancients had evidently been burning the reef, and there can be no doubt that their method of breaking away the ore was by exposing the face of the reef to great heat and then throwing cold water upon it. During the last few years there have been many old mining implements discovered on this goldfield, but we believe that no wooden tools of this description have previously been found.

COLONEL EDWIN MAUDE, late of the 2nd (Leinster) Regiment, has written a volume of reminiscences which Mr. Unwin has published with the title of "Oriental Campaigns and European Furloughs." The book is an interesting record of an active career. The author was, present at the siege of Mooltan in 1849, where he rendered good service; he was in India through the Mutiny, and in 1857 he served in the Persian Campaign under General Sir James Outram, whose life on one occasion he materially assisted in saving. The book describes, in addition to these events, the author's travels in Europe, &c. His varied experiences are related with unassuming ease and directness.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FRENCH IN MOROCCO.

Germany and the United States.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, APRIL 4.

The Parliamentary methods of extreme Radicals Humanitarians and Socialists appear to be everywhere much the same. Their criticisms are always inspired by the same anti-national spirit, the same desire to put their country in the wrong, unless the government subserves to their own fads and fanaticisms and the same readiness to endorse the grossest calumnies of home or foreign critics, when directed against the countrymen engaged in fighting their battles. During the Boer war, the British House of Commons furnished some notable examples of this spirit, not even excluding personages now high in office. Have we not still in memory Sir H. Campbell Bannerman's allusion to what he termed methods of barbarism. M. Juares and his followers are the emulators of the same tactics in the French Chamber of Deputies, in which there has been a debate upon the credits for the expenses, amounting to 16,150,000 francs, of the French expeditionary corps in Morocco. The French Socialist leader delivered himself of a most violent indictment of French policy in Morocco, being supported by loud and frequent cheering on the extreme Left. To condemn the policy of France in entering upon the Morocco adventure at all is legitimate enough, but then M. Juares proceeded to argue from the humanitarian point of view, which pretends that war can be made with rose water and takes no account of its grim realities. The Socialist speaker roused the indignation of the whole House, except his own immediate following, by proceeding to declare that the battle of March 15 was a disgrace to France, since in the fighting, women and children, had been ruthlessly massacred. "Authoritative correspondents," he said, "had declared 'que tout a été passe a la baionette.'" Several Ministers at this rose indignantly from their seats protesting and M. Clemenceau the premier exclaimed, "General d'Amade stopped the firing and he saved the women and children." M. Juares retorted with the irrelevancy that M. Clemenceau when in opposition had passed strong strictures against the barbarous manner in which the French troops in China had dealt with the Boxers. General Picquart, the War Minister, defended the honour of the French army against the attacks of M. Juares. The French troops had spared the women and children and old men, and there had been neither 'razzia' nor pillage. M. Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs said that the France was not the only power that treated Abdul Aziz as the legitimate sovereign; and that, as to Mulai Hafid, if he really wanted peace, let him begin by surrendering. So far he had been the chief enemy of France in Morroco. It was he who was instigating the population up to the very limits of the Algerian frontier. France desired neither protectorate nor conquest and would loyally keep her promise to the Powers. By guaranteeing the life of foreigners in Morocco and by holding Musulman fanaticism in check France had done a good work.

The debate concluded by the adoption by a large majority of a vote of confidence in the Government.

As a counterblast to M. Juares' charges of savagery against the French troops in Morocco, it is interesting to quote some extracts from a letter just received in Paris from a trooper of the Chasseurs d'Afrique, who, writing from Casablanca on March 2, says :—"The Moors are waging a war of savages. I saw the victims of the 29th ultimo placed in their coffins. It was hideous. There were 13 corpses. Most of them had at first been only wounded. We saw but one or two mortal wounds. The unhappy men had been finished off with knives and bludgeons, and by stamping upon them. One non-commissioned officer of the 3rd Chasseurs, who had received a bullet in the chest, had been stabbed ten times in the region of the heart and 15 times in other places, and the Moors had poked out his eyes with the point of a knife."

The French appear at length to have recognised the futility of their previous policy of routing and scattering turbulent tribes, within a few hours' march of Casablanca and then withdrawing their columns again towards the coast. Under this system the tribesmen though, for the time, very hard hit, soon gathered heart again at some fresh rallying point and renewed their attacks and depredations upon the French or upon tribes who had been friendly to the latter. It has now been decided to occupy certain points in the territory of the Shawia, one of the most troublesome tribes, for a limited time. It is true that the Shawia, after several severe lessons, have made their submission to General d'Amade, but as this fact would not prevent them or any other tribe from revolting at the first opportunity, precautions are to be taken against such an eventuality, at least while the French commander is dealing with the Madakras, two important gatherings of whom he has already routed after some stubborn fighting. The French, in thus protecting themselves against tribal treachery, are careful to declare that they have no more intention than before of any permanent occupation.

General d'Amade telegraphs from Side Aceila, on March 29, that he has advanced into the Madraka country where several sections of the tribe still remain hostile. The French had some sharp fighting before they could get through the Madraka territory in which they lost eight killed, including the two officers commanding the cavalry squadrons, and 12 wounded. Mulai Hafid, whose Lieutenant has for some time past ruled at Fez, is in the greatest financial straits. The property of all the Ministers of Abdul Aziz at that place has been confiscated and their families placed under arrest.

THE ROCHETTE FINANCIAL COLLAPSE.

M. Rochette is still detained in custody pending investigation into the financial, mining and industrial concerns, of which he was founder and promoter. Like some other remarkable men—it would not be fair yet, in M. Rochette's case, to say notorious men—of the same type, he commands the entire confidence of those who invested in his ventures. In fact, a deputation of the shareholders of the companies founded by him has called upon the Minister of Justice, asking for his release on bail, or at least that he may be allowed to attend a general meeting of the shareholders of all the companies, to be held on April 5. No real panic has occurred yet, but there is likely to be one, should the present optimism regarding the state of M. Rochette's affairs not be sustained.

NO AMNESTY FOR ANTI-MILITARISTS AND ANTI-PATRIOTS.

The Chamber of deputies has voted amnesty to offenders in connection with the wine-growers' agitation in the south. A demand for the amnesty of anti-militarists, and anti-patriots and insubordinate Civil Servants was, however, firmly resisted by M. Clemenceau, and rejected by 460 votes to 73.

VISIT OF PRESIDENT FAILLIERES TO RUSSIA.

The visit of President Faillieres to London is fixed for the second week in May next. A little later on the President will be the guest of the Tsar at St. Petersburg and in the beginning of July will pay a visit to Stockholm.

THE KAISER'S MEDITERRANEAN TOUR.

The German Emperor and Empress have left Venice for Syracuse on their way to Corfu. Signor Tittoni the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, accompanied King Victor Emanuel to Venice and there can be no doubt therefore that political importance must be attached to the meeting of the two Sovereigns, if only in testifying to the continued solidity of the Triple Alliance.

GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES.

The Kaiser's proclivity for irregular incursions into the domain of diplomacy on his own account has again had inconvenient consequences which in the present case might have prejudicially affected the relations between Germany and the United States. The incident bears in fact an unpleasant resemblance to the Kaiser's Tweedmouth affair. In the autumn of last year the name of Dr. Hill, then and still United States Minister at the Hague, was submitted to the Emperor's *agrement* for the post of succession to Mr. Charlemagne Tower who would be leaving the Berlin Embassy early in the summer of the present year.

The Emperor's acceptancy of the appointment was duly signified at the time. It was one which reflected honour upon the United States Government, for Dr. Hill is a skilled diplomat, a student, a speaker of authority on international law, and a learned German scholar, who had served with signal ability as Assistant Secretary of State under Mr. John Hay, and as Foreign Minister in two successive posts, in the last of which he had rendered marked service in connection with The Hague Conference.

But apparently the Emperor, while recognising Dr. Hill's eminent fitness to discharge Ambassadorial duties at Berlin, did not think that he was sufficiently well off to represent his country at the German Court. In fact, as a semi-official Berlin paper puts it, "doubts arose as to whether Dr. Hill would feel comfortable at the Berlin Embassy." Another paper professing to be perfectly well informed makes the matter still clearer. It says that Mr. Tower some days ago addressed, by desire of the Emperor, a communication to Washington bringing forward certain objections to the appointment of Dr. Hill to the post of Ambassador. These objections have nothing to do with the personality of Dr. Hill; they merely arise from the purely external circumstance that Dr. Hill does not possess the financial means to make an appearance corresponding with the position of the United States as a world-Power. The Emperor is of the opinion,—and expression is given to this opinion in Mr. Tower's letter,—that the prestige of America in Germany would suffer if the representative of the United States in Berlin was not in a position to bring into view, outwardly as well as otherwise, the high rank which his country occupies among the nations.

"The Emperor, however," continues my authority, "attaches very great importance to having the reputation of America promoted in Germany in every way and exposed to no handicap. This the Emperor said to Mr. Tower, and the Ambassador transmitted the Emperor's words, by his Majesty's express desire, to Washington." "To Washington" means of course to President Roosevelt, and one asks could it be possible for a more tactless message to be conveyed from the head of one great State to another. Not content with the above, the paper from which I quote turns the dagger in the wound still farther by adding with true German bluntness, not to say brutality :—"The objections which the Emperor William had to bring forward against Dr. Hill were, therefore, solely prompted by the desire to raise the reputation of America in Germany. They are thus in entire accordance with the policy, which the Emperor has pursued for years, of improving and strengthening the relations between Germany and the United States. It is true that President Roosevelt is no friend of a great display on the part of the representatives of America abroad. That sort of thing is, besides, inconsistent with American principles, which find expression in the fact that Uncle Sam gives his diplomatic envoys very poor pay.

"This being granted, it must, nevertheless, be clearly understood that the objections which the Emperor brought forward are to be regarded as inspired by his friendly feelings for the United States."

Here indeed is a case in which President Roosevelt must have exclaimed "Save me from my friends!"

The incident is now closed and Dr. Hill although not a rich man and a lavish entertainer, like his compatriot Mr. Charlemagne Tower, the present American Ambassador, will come in due course to Berlin, the Emperor's original acceptance of him never having been withdrawn. The world must forgive if it does not forget the well meant but tactless solicitude for the social prestige of the American Embassy in Berlin displayed by the Kaiser.

The whole affair has caused considerable irritation in America and is not calculated to further the Emperor's policy of cultivating to the utmost the best relations between Germany and the United States.

Some papers betray a sense of shame that any such considerations as those put forward by the Emperor should have been made in connection with Dr. Hill's appointment to Berlin.

MACEDONIA.

It is authoritatively announced in Vienna that the Austro-Hungarian Government regrets to find itself unable to accept the British proposal for the appointment of a Turkish Governor-General for Macedonia. Russia, however, has now made a proposal, the main point of which is to effect such an amplification of the functions and attributes of the existing International Financial Commission as to render the latter an effective international instrument of control over the whole Macedonian administration. It is understood that Austria-Hungary finds certain features of the Russian proposals too radical, and therefore suggests some essential modifications. There would, for instance, be no independent Turkish Governor-General of Macedonia as proposed by Sir Edward Grey. Germany, if she has not already committed herself, may be expected to go hand in hand with Austria-Hungary and is no doubt working assiduously to secure an agreement between Russia, Austria and Germany on the Macedonian question and the Balkans question generally. An exchange of views is, however, now proceeding between the British and Russian Governments which may lead, Reuter announces, to a proposal being made by Great Britain to Russia for the amalgamation of the British and Russian schemes that would constitute an effective plan for Macedonian reforms. France and Italy are both favourably disposed towards the Russian proposals as communicated to the Powers, and altogether England will have a hard diplomatic struggle to induce the Powers not only to acquiesce in her views in regard to the establishment of effective reforms in Macedonia but to join her sincerely in pressing them unitedly upon the Sultan. At present the European Concert at Constantinople is disorganised and some of the Great Powers are simply pursuing their own individual aims.

German Imperial and Prussian loans to the amount of £32,500,000 are to be issued next week to the German public in the form of non-convertible four per cents. Of this large sum £12,500,000 is assigned to Germany. In addition to this, the Syndicate making the issue has taken over 200 million marks (£10,000,000) worth of new Prussian four per cent. bonds to be redeemable after 5 years. Thus, including the convertible loan of 180 million marks (£9,000,000) issued by the Prussian Government in January, the total amount of new loans issued by the Empire and Prussia this year amounts to considerably over £50,000,000. In fact the German Government is running up the Imperial Debt almost at war rates. It has just reached the amount of the French indemnity £ 200,000,000. Another point to be noted is that in the present loan issue, Prussia's requirements are nearly twice as large as those of the Empire owing to the increase of expenditure caused by the Polish expropriation law and the extension of the Prussian State Railway system.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

TURKEY IN TROUBLE.

ITALIAN DISAGREEMENT.

France Makes a Big Claim.

FURTHER DEMANDS FROM ROME.

NAVAL DEMONSTRATION COUNTERMANDED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 19.

Advices from Constantinople state that the position regarding the French Coal Mining Company Societe Deheraclee threatens to assume a critical aspect. It is stated that the French Embassy has notified to the Porte that it will exact five hundred pounds for every day's delay in the settlement, besides fourteen million francs for compensation for losses to the Company through the attitude of the Porte.

M. Constans, the French Ambassador, had an audience of the Sultan yesterday regarding the dispute.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

Italy is also demanding the right of foreigners to acquire property in Turkey and the cessation of obstructions to coasting trade.

The "Tribuna" states that Italy has kept the Powers informed of the Post Office negotiations, and that all, even Germany, have recognised that her demands are well founded and her attitude correct.

Prince Bulow again expressed this view at his conference with Signor Tittoni on Friday.

The Italian fleet sails to-day.

LATER.

The Italian grievances include the obstruction by Turkey of Italian commercial enterprise in Tripoli.

The Porte opposes the demand for post offices on the ground that the offices of other Powers are only tolerated and have never been officially sanctioned, and that, therefore, Italy cannot claim most favoured nation treatment.

LATER.

The Ottoman Ambassador in Rome paid a visit to Signor Tittoni and intimated that if Italy only demanded post offices in five towns where foreign post offices already existed, there was no reason to treat Italy differently. He added that the Porte had not conceded any rights with reference to post offices, and any future procedure in regard to them would include Italy.

Signor Tittoni expressed satisfaction at this statement, and the naval demonstration has been countermanded.

GERMAN COLONIAL MINISTER.

Herr Dernburg to Inspect South Africa.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" states that Herr Dernburg starts shortly on a four months' tour in British South Africa, to study the administration.

THE "TIGER" DISASTER.

Queen Helps the Relief Fund.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

Queen Alexandra has given £100 to the "Tiger" relief fund.

THE MANCHESTER BYE-ELECTION.

Catholic Priests and M.P.'s Disagree.

THE QUESTION OF THE IRISH VOTE.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

The Catholic priests in Manchester have issued a manifesto against Mr. Churchill, but Mr. Devlin, M.P., and Mr. Kettle, M.P., after conferences with Mr. Dillon and Mr. Redmond, arrived on Saturday evening and had a prolonged interview with Mr. Churchill, who is reported to have given satisfactory assurances with regard to Home Rule and Roman Catholic schools.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

A telegram from St. Petersburg states that a Russian detachment has burned the Persian village of Kojabekly, the inhabitants of which participated in the attack on Beliashver.

FAMOUS JOCKEY DEAD.

Three Times a Derby Winner.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

The death has occurred of the famous jockey, Harry Custance, who three times rode Derby winners.

"SHAMROCK IV" LAUNCHED.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht "Shamrock IV" was launched at Fairlie on Saturday.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, APRIL 19.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. "Arcadia," with the English Mails of the 10th instant, left for Bombay at 6 p.m. to-day.

AMERICA AND VENEZUELA.

Finish of Polite Communications.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 19.

A resolution will be submitted to Congress, authorising President Roosevelt to proceed against Venezuela as being required to uphold the dignity of the United States and protect American interests.

The United States will again propose arbitration, after which more stringent measures will be adopted if necessary.

BRITISH ROYAL TOUR.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

Their Majesties King Edward and Queen Alexandra with the Princess Victoria have started on an official visit to Copenhagen, Stockholm and Christiania.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught leave Malta to-night for Corfu to visit the Kaiser and the King and Queen of Greece.

WEATHER AT HOME.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

A biting north-east wind, with occasional furious snow-squalls, is marring the holidays. Snow is lying six inches deep in Essex, and snow-balling is taking the place of football.

CONGRESS CONVENTION COMMITTEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 20.

The Committee appointed by the Convention at Surat met at Allahabad on the 18th and 19th instant, to adopt a constitution and rules of procedure for the Congress. Fifty-five members attended, among those present being Dr. Rashbehary Ghose, Messrs. Surendranath Banerji, Bhujendranath Bose, Ambicacharan Mazumdar, Baikonthnath Sen, A. Chaudhri, J. Chaudhri, Sinha, Dipnarni, Lalas Harkishenlal and Lajpatrai, Messrs. Mudholkar and Wacha, the Hon. Messrs. Parekh, Khare and Dikshit, Messrs. Hussein Tyebji, Fahadurji, Thakorrao Kapilram, Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Babu Gangaprasad Varma. Dr. Ghose occupied the chair. The constitution lays down the objects of the Indian National Congress, which are the attainment by the people of India of a system of government similar to that enjoyed by the self-governing members of the British Empire, and a participation by them in the rights and responsibilities of the Empire on equal terms with those members. Those objects are to be achieved by constitutional means, by bringing about a steady reform of the existing system of administration and by promoting national unity, fostering public spirit, and developing and organising the intellectual, moral, economic and industrial resources of the country. It has been provided that every delegate shall express in writing his acceptance of the objects of the Congress laid down above and his willingness to abide by the constitution of the Congress.

On the subject of the holding of the next Congress, the following resolution has been adopted:—The President and Secretary of this Committee should be in consultation with the Secretaries of the several provincial sub-committees and arrange for the holding of a meeting of the Congress during Christmas next in accordance with this constitution. Regarding Mahomedans and other minorities, the constitution provides that in any representations made or any demands put forward for the larger association of the people of the country, it is a fundamental principle of the Congress that the interests of the minorities shall be duly safeguarded.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale having to go out of India for six months, the Hon. Mr. Khare has been appointed joint-secretary in his place.

THATCHMALLUR RIOTS.

Scene in Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 20.

To-day, at Tinnevelly, Mr. Dharmaranba Raju, head-quarters Deputy Magistrate, remanded to custody, for medical examination, Hariharaputra Pillay, a follower of Chidambaram Pillay, against whom security proceedings were pending before the Court. The accused was waiting outside the Court while the cross-examination of witness was going on in the Thatchmallur riot cases, when suddenly an exciting scene took place. Hariharaputra Pillay shouted "Bande Mataram" and gave vent to other cries indicating his sympathy with Swadeshi and Swaraj. He appealed to the reserve constables and others present in court as true swadeshis to help him, and theatened the Station Magistrate. Accused was removed to the sub-jail under escort. On being brought up again this morning, he was remanded for medical observation. The cross-examination of witnesses in the Thatchmallur riot case is still proceeding and is likely to occupy a couple of days more.

DEATH OF MR. CORRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 21.

I regret to announce the death of Mr. C. H. Corry at Coonoor. He had been through the first and second Matabele campaigns and was devoted to sport, having often, during his seven years' stay at South Africa, accompanied the famous Mr. Selous on his shooting expeditions.

OUTRAGE BY MOHMANDS.

Precautionary Measures Adopted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 20.

A party of troops moving between Gharia Sudda and Muti Moghal Khel on the Abazar-Shabkadar road, was fired upon by Mohmands last night, No. 9136, Private R. G. Adams of the Warwicks, being killed and Sepoy Zugir, of the 28th Punjabis and a syce of the 19th Lancers being wounded. The garrisons of Abazar and Shabkadar, which are furnished from Nowshera, had previously been strengthened from Peshawar, the nearest cantonment available, in consequence of the attitude of a Mohmand lashkar, which gathered some days ago near the borders and threatened to raid the villages on the British side. The following mixed force is thus upon the spot already, namely, two guns of the 80th Battery, 170 of the 19th Lancers, 60 of the 21st Cavalry, 60 of the Guides Cavalry, one section of Sappers, 79 of the Northumberland Fusiliers, 100 of the Warwickshires, 70 of the Guides Infantry, 220 of the 54th Sikhs, 150 of the 28th Punjabis, and 320 of the 57th Rifles. There are also at Metchina 100 of the 59th Rifles and 50 of the 19th Lancers. To-day General Willcocks has gone from Peshawar with two guns and 1,300 infantry additional. This brings the force immediately available to prevent raiding upon this frontier to over 2,000 men, the action taken being entirely precautionary.

LATER

The Mohmands, who are now giving trouble upon the North-West Frontier, are a Pathan tribe numbering some sixteen thousand fighting men, who occupy the corner of the Peshawar border between Khyber Pass and Swat Valley. Their raid upon Shabkadar in 1897 was the beginning of the second phase of the last general frontier rising. They are a troublesome and fanatical community, but have never shown fighting qualities equal to those of their neighbours, the Zakha Khel.

SUICIDE BY A SOLDIER.

Verdict: Temporary Insanity.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, APRIL 20.

There was considerable consternation caused yesterday morning in the Trimulgherry Entrenchment, when it was found that Private Rooney, 1st Manchester Regiment, who had four years' service, shot himself, after partaking of some tea and smoking a cigarette. It appears that, after finishing his cigarette, he sat on the top of his box in the Barrack room, placed the muzzle of his rifle in his mouth, and discharged it by means of his toe, the bullet passing out of the top of his head.

Although there were many men in the room at the time, none of them heard the drawing and shutting of the rifle bolt, and it is surmised the rifle was loaded the night before. Deceased was said to have been popular with his comrades and of a jovial disposition.

At the inquest held by the District Superintendent of Police, a verdict of temporary insanity was returned, the deceased being interred the same evening with full military honours, the Roman Catholic funeral service being read by the Quartermaster of the Regiment, Captain Bankes.

An enquiry is to be held as to how Rooney became the possessor of the ammunition.

CAWNPORE NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, APRIL 20.

The Cawnpore Municipal Board have accepted the tender of Rs. 5,000 of Messrs. Siemen Brothers for the electrification of the Mall Road from the Alla abad Bank to the railway crossing, work on which is to be taken in hand at once. An extra sum of Rs. 1,240 will be spent on the erection of poles and wires in the centre of the road. When completed, Cawnpore will be the first provincial town to have introduced electricity for street lighting.

The Municipal Board has appointed a Sub-Committee to consider the present procedure of leasing and selling nazul land, and to report the rates suitable in each mohalla for different classes of land. The constitution of the Committee is a very representative one, an equal number of European and Indian gentlemen having been appointed. The Board has also resolved that in future all leases for land in the Civil lines must contain a clause to the effect that a bungalow only of European style is to be erected, a resolution which should solve to some extent the problem of house accommodtion for Europeans.

At a further meeting of the District Committee Famine and Charitable Relief Fund, relief at the rate of Rs. 2 per adult was sanctioned in accordance with the recommendation of the Tehsil Sub-Committees; and Rs. 7-8 also for distribution in various works; a monthly grant of Rs. 55 has also been made to the Mahomedan Orphanage, and Rs. 10 weekly, for three months, to the Young Men's Service Union.

It was proposed to appoint other wards members in place of those who had shown no inclination to carry out work entrusted to them. The Committee undertook to interview various members and report the result.

The new Chairman of the Municipal Board is said to be a very strong man who is introducing many reforms in the official routine, insisting on things being done promptly and well.

THE GOVERNOR'S JOURNEY.

The following is the programme of the departure, of H. E. the Governor to Mahableswar:—

Saturday, April 25th.—Leave Victoria Terminus at 10-15 p.m. (S.T.), departure private. Sunday, 26th, arrive at Poona at 5-5 a.m., leave Poona at 7-0 a.m., by motor. Arrive Mahableshwar at 11-0 a.m., arrival private.

His Excellency will be accompanied by Miss Clarke, Miss May, Miss Fellowes, Mr. L. Robertson, I. C. S., Private Secretary, Captain J. G. Greig, Military Secretary, Dr. H. Cogill, Surgeon to His Excellency, Captain E. G. Drummond and Captain R. E. Solly Flood, Aides-de-Camp, and Captain D. H. Talbot.

THE TELEGRAPH TROUBLES.

End of the Strike.

MEN RETURN TO WORK TO-DAY.

THE strike has at last come to an end, and the men resume work to-day. The signallers assembled yesterday morning near the Telegraph Offices, when the Assistant Superintendent expressed satisfaction at the termination of the struggle and hoped nothing would be done in the future which might lead to a renewal of the same. The Superintendent also spoke to the same effect and called the men to work this morning. The men then left the place.

The terms of the settlement are to the effect that the dismissed and suspended telegraph signallers should be permitted to return to work on each individual signing a declaration and that the signallers should forfeit pay for their period of absence but no further punishment should be inflicted.

The declaration which the Superintendent will take from each man is as follows:—

"I hereby express my sincere regret for the part which I took in the recent combination of the staff, which led to dislocation of work in the Telegraph Department. I also undertake hereafter to work loyally and to the best of my ability not only during the period of the trial of the new duties, but also for so long as I remain in the Department."

CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 20.

Many strikers and dismissed men of the Central Telegraph Office here reported themselves for duty yesterday and it is understood the remainder will follow.

Mr. Barton, General Secretary, Indian Telegraph Association, left for Rangoon yesterday.

LATER.

Fifty strikers and dismissed or suspended men have signed declarations to return to duty in Calcutta, and it is hoped that in a day or two all will return. The Calcutta office is now receiving all classes of messages. Several Bankipore men, who came down to Calcutta, have also returned with the intention to rejoin.

RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 20.

This morning the whole of the Rangoon signalling staff, about 90 in number, waited on the Sub-Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, Central Office, and signed the declaration required by the Director-General of Telegraphs.

When this undertaking was given, the men were called for duty immediately, and were appointed to different shifts for the day.

The nine dismissed men interviewed the Divisional Superintendent, as to their reinstatement.

At ten minutes past 11 o'clock to-day, the order was passed, in the Receiving office of the Government Central Telegraph Office, to accept all classes of telegrams.

SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 20.

The Government of India, as has already been intimated to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, have decided that a Committee should be appointed to examine the working of the new system of duties in the Telegraph Department. It is desirable that the trial which it is intended to make should be undertaken without delay, and Government have decided that it should commence from the 23rd instant, and should continue until a full round of duties has been performed. This will occupy about five weeks.

The Committee will be composed of two officers of Government who are acquainted with the work of the Department, and a member of the subordinate Telegraph staff; and one of the local staff, to be selected by the Superintendent in consultation with the men from amongst those who have not been dismissed or suspended, will be associated with the Committee at each centre where they visit.

The Committee will enquire into the suitability of the present hours of duty, and will have authority to examine witnesses and to call for any information which they may require. They will visit the principal offices, and full opportunity should be given to the staff, wherever employed, to submit any representations which they may have to make. Government desire that the proceedings should be of an absolutely impartial character, and that all objections put forward should receive the fullest consideration. Where the enquiry has been completed, the Committee should submit their report with as little delay as possible. They will be at liberty to suggest any modifications, which may appear to be necessary, subject to the conditions that the duties are so arranged that the traffic can be disposed of without the undue delay inherent in the old system.

Government take this opportunity of making it clear that it has never been their intention to reduce the number of the permanent staff now employed, merely because recent investigations have shown that, if the system were improved, the work could be adequately dealt with by a smaller number of men; the traffic is annually increasing, and the surplus establishment will before long, be fully employed.

Orders will be issued at once constituting the Committee which is now to be appointed.

LATER.

It is now settled that the Committee which is to visit the principal telegraph offices to investigate the working of the new watch system, shall consist of Mr. Styan of the Telegraph Department, Mr. Maxwell of the Postal Department, and one member of the subordinate telegraph staff. The Hon'ble Mr. Harvey will leave Calcutta to-night for Aligarh, probably meeting Mr. Maxwell upon the way.

UNITED PROVINCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE APRIL 20.

The Telegraph Department have issued a notice closing all local combined offices, and that after 6 a. m. all telegrams will be accepted at central telegraph offices only.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 20.

At a largely attended meeting of Postal clerks and signallers in Calcutta, last night, resolutions were carried as follows:—

First.—That the condition of Post Office clerks here is wretched, in point of work and pay.

Second.—They protest against men being brought from outside to fill vacancies in the higher grades;

Third.—Against sudden change from half pay to available balance to men on sick leave, and leave without pay in cases of sudden illness, or casual absence, and imposition of heavy fines;

Fourth.—Against the practice of handing over to the police, in case of loss or abstraction, without holding an enquiry, men subsequently proved innocent.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

TUESDAY, APRIL 21.

The following arrivals and departures are published:—

NORTHERN ARMY.

ARRIVALS.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Wilson, Durham Light Infantry; Major H. O. Vincent, R.G.A.: arrived and landed ex s.s. "Macedonia," on 17th April.

DEPARTURES.—Captain G. H. Gunning, 21st Cavalry, Captain J. B. Corry, R.E., Lieutenant A. F. Brooke, R.F.A., Major T. G. Blois-Johnson, 22nd Punjabis, Major F. A. Tighe, R.F.A.; per s.s. "Caledonia," on 18th April. Lieutenant H. J. Elles, R.E., Major S. H. Powell, R.E.; per s.s. "Balduino," on 15th April. Major S. G. Moore, 2nd K. S. Light Infantry, Colonel M. A. Kerr, 1/8th Gurkhas, Colonel C. J. Melliss, 53rd Sikhs; per s.s. "Imperator," on 16th April. Captain A. E. McNamara, the Queens, 2nd Lieutenant A. J. Dunbar, R.F.A., Captain H. G. Pinches, R.A.M.C., Major H. W. Cruddas, 38th Dogras, Lieutenant E. C. Russell, A.V.C., Major G. R. Cassels 35th Sikhs, Colonel H. Borradaile, 34th Sikh Pioneers, Lieutenant F. J. Leach, K. S. Light Infantry; per s.s. Caledonien," on 16th April. Major A. W. Peck, 22nd Cavalry, Lieutenant L. C. Milward, 1st Glosters, Lieutenant B. F. Garratt, 16th Rajputs; per s.s. "Britannia," on 19th April.

SOUTHERN ARMY.

ARRIVALS.—Lieutenant-Colonel E. L. Holloway, 64th Pioneers; Lieutenant C. H. S. Deane, 44th Infantry: arrived and landed ex s.s. "Macedonia," on 17th April.

DEPARTURES.—Bt. Colonel A. Beale, Indian Army, Captain W. L. Meiklejohn, 106th H. Pioneers, Lieuts. E. J. B. Mackenzie, R.F.A., C. Geldard, R.F.A., C. A. Eeles, R.F.A., Captain R. C. Goodfellow, 38th C. I. Horse; per s.s. "Delta," on 15th April. Lieut.-Col. T. H. Hardy, 97th D. Infantry, Captain H. E. Stanger-Leathes, I.M.S., Captain Harold L. Holme, R.G.A.; per s.s. "Palduino," on 15th April. Lieuts. F. L. Tayler, 42nd Deoli Regt., R. D. Oxley, Gordon Highlanders, H. A. Gillum Webb, Worcester Regt., R. L. Galloway, R.F.A.; per s.s. "Caledonien," on 16th April. Lieut. J. S. Nimmo, A.V.C., Major G. C. Kemp, R.E.; per s.s. "Britannia," on 19th April. Colonel F. B. Richardson, 12th Pioneers, per s.s. "Caledonia," on 18th April. Captain M. H. B. Geddes, 64th Pioneers, per s.s. "Umgumbi," on 16th April. Captain G. B. Kidd, 123rd Rifles, and Lieut. J. G. Lecky, 119th Infanty, per s.s. "Imperator," on 16th April.

INDIAN INFANTRY RELIEFS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 20.

The following are the Indian Infantry Reliefs for 1908-09:—

2nd Punjabis, Dibrugarh and Buxar Duars to Bareilly.

48th Pioneers, Bareilly to Allahabad.

9th Bhopal Infantry, Allahabad to Rangoon.

22nd Punjabis, Rangoon to Barrackpore.

17th Infantry, Barrackpore to Manipur and Kohima.

16th Rajpu's, Manipur and Kohima to Benares.

18th Infantry, Benares to Ferozepore.

15th Sikhs, Ferozepore to Nowshera.

54th Sikhs, Nowshera to Peshawar.

57th Rifles, Peshawar to Bannu.

31st Punjabis, Bannu to Nowshera.

45th Sikhs, Nowshera to Nasirabad.

112th Infantry, Nasirabad to Kohat.

67th Punjabis, Kohat to Multan.

84th Punjabis, Multan to Samana.

14th Sikhs, Samana to Quetta.

128th Pioneers, Quetta to Meerut.

4th Rajputs, Meerut to Fort Sandeman.

94th Russell's Infantry, Fort Sandeman to Kirkee.

107th Pioneers, Kirkee to Jhansi.

12th Pioneers, Jhansi to Poona.

114th Mahrattas, Poona to Baroda.

120th Infantry, Baroda to Dibrugarh and Buxar Duars.

32nd Pioneers, Umballa to Lahore Cantonment.

34th Pioneers, Lahore Cantonment to Sialkot.

23rd Pioneers, Sialkot to Amballa.

121st Pioneers, Poona to Quetta.

127th Baluchis, Quetta to Pocna.

74th Punjabis, Luckuow of Saugor.

74th Punjabis, Saugor to Lucknow.

69th Punjabis, Dera Ismail Khan to Peshawar.

53rd Sikhs, Peshawar to Jullundur.

19th Punjabis, Jullundur to Dera Ismail Khan.

20th Punjabis, Dera Ismail Khan to Jhelum.

40th Pathans, Jhelum to Dera Ismail Khan.

1-2nd Gurkhas, Chitral to Dehra Dun.

1-3rd Gurkhas, Almora to Chitral.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

LAND FOR SETTLEMENT.

Where are the Premier's Million Acres?

FROZEN MEAT AND THE RAILWAYS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, APRIL 6.

The exposure made yesterday of the farcical character of the Premier's talk about 1,000,000 acres of land being available has driven the Government to at last make an attempt to show that it actually can make at least some land available if it cannot fulfil Mr. Bent's boastful promises. Mr. Bent dropped all talk about millions yesterday, but during the morning he announced that the Lands department would "throw open on the other side of Eureka 25,000 acres of land, and near Pinnaroo 40,000 acres within the next month." This is a very considerable modification of the wild statement of the previous day that 1,000,000 acres were available. Mr. Bent added that he had been asked to have a "wild cattle run" of 12,000 acres at Cape Patterson made available when the lease falls in next June. He had referred the matter to the Lands department for the necessary action. A further modification of the Premier's announcement was made last evening after the Cabinet meeting, when he stated that it had been arranged "that 50,000 acres of the Pine Ridge country should be thrown open in the next two months, and 15,000 acres immediately." Thus in slightly over 24 hours the bombastic claim of the Victorian Government that it has 1,000,000 acres available has dwindled down to a paltry 15,000 acres being made available "immediately" in a tract of mallee country without water, roads or railways. If the Prime Minister cared to retort to his floundering critic he could give a crushing reply to Mr. Bent's recent question, "What more does Mr. Deakin want?" In view of the exposures of its blunders in land administration, the State Cabinet shrinks from giving its written answer to the Prime Minister as to what land is available for immigrants. At the Cabinet meeting yesterday the reply prepared by the Minister of Lands was again "considered," but its adoption and despatch were again postponed. The day before yesterday the State Government was going to let Mr. Deakin have it specific and direct. It is now announced that the reply will not be ready for some days.

EVADING LAND TAX.

As the result of investigations made by the officers of the Registrar of Land Tax, several estates which are not on the register, but which should have been there, have been discovered. Inquiries made at Yarram have resulted in seven new estates being brought under the operation of the land tax, and an additional area has been added to two estates already on the register. This will mean the addition of 17,358 acres to the register, yielding a tax of £109 12s. per annum. Investigations have also been made at Leongatha, in the shire of Woorayl, and at Foster, in the shire of South Gippsland. Except in a few instances the rate books of Woorayl shire did not show the names of the owners, and this increased the difficulty of searching. However, in the two shires eight new estates, and additional land in one estate already on the register, were traced. This will add 10,673 acres to the register, and increase the tax by £114 per annum. The total increase during the past month amounts to 28,031 acres, which will produce an additional annual tax of £223.

FROZEN MEAT AND THE RAILWAYS

A strong case was presented to the Railways Commissioner by members of the deputation which waited upon him on Tuesday to request that a better supply of trucks suitable for the transportation of live stock should be arranged. Mr. Butler very naturally drew attention to the large increase in the railway revenue of the present year as compared with the returns of five years ago, and drew attention to the possibilities of the frozen meat industry. With some confidence, which existing prospects abundantly warrant, he affirmed that within the next three or four years the lamb export trade would be doubled. Unquestionably the European market justifies this sanguine forecast, and when the large figures he quoted are considered there is no apparent reason why even a greater expansion of the industry than that predicted should not be realised. When nine figures are required to express the number of Australia's sheep, the potential dimensions of the export trade can scarcely be exaggerated. This State, we may be sure, will be prepared to do its part in supplying the limitless demands of the English market. In asking that £20,000 should be expended in making the provision which the Pastoralists' Association and the Stock Salesman's Association desired, Mr. Butler was not exceeding the bounds of moderation. The position of the deputation is fortified by the expenditure already incurred by the Government in connection with the frozen meat trade, and, as one speaker mentioned, the advantage of this large outlay—between £70,000 and £80,000—will be partly neutralised "unless the railways are able to cope with the free flow of lambs to the freezing works." It is scarcely to be expected that a gentleman holding the responsible position of administrator of an important department like that of the railways will always see eye to eye with the patrons of the service. Especially is he likely to look at requests for the expenditure of money with some misgiving when there is no prospect of an ample return. The trucks, if constructed, would only be in use during a portion of each year, and Mr. Pendleton quite properly is anxious that no unnecessary work should be undertaken which would involve the department in financial loss. Still, he was sympathetic towards the deputation, and although he showed a commendable desire to find some other way out of the difficulty, he readily promised that in view of the buoyant revenue he would, if satisfied that additional trucks were really necessary within the next 12 or 18 months, sanction their construction. Such a promise is reassuring, as it would be altogether regrettable if an industry which is capable of being developed into vast proportions should be crippled for want of prudent outlay in the Railway Department.

ADVERTISING AUSTRALIA.

Under the headline "South Australia Scores" the Melbourne *Herald* of Saturday wrote:—"While members of the Federal Parliament are discussing the question of advertising Australia Mr Thomas Price, Premier of South Australia, is actually engaged in the work. The cable messages of the last few days furnish abundant evidence that Mr. Price's visit to Great Britain is having the effect of 'starring' his own State in the British public eye. In the midst of Mr. Price's eulogies—and we do not for a moment say they are unwarranted—Mr. Keir Hardie, just returned from his travels, proclaims that next to the ideal State of New Zealand he places South Australia. Under all the circumstances, therefore, our immediate western neighbour is having quite a good run for all the money it may have to pay for Mr. Price's visit. 'Almost like a fairy tale,' said Mr. Howell Davies, M.P., chairman of the Bristol Docks Committee, in reference to Mr. Price's after-lunch descriptions of the vast potentialities of the State over which he presides, and which it should not be forgotten still includes the Northern Territory. Mr. Davies appears to be satisfied from the accounts given by the visiting Premier that the 'possibilities of the State seem illimitable.' Who shall say, then, that the particular advertisement which South Australia is getting is not proving effective! By-the-way, a cable message tells us that at a dinner given by the Imperial Industries Club in London on Wednesday night, Mr. Price talked on the subject of State-owned railways. 'Australian Socialism,' he said, 'as applied to railways, assists Imperial industries and cheapens food for England.' Note particularly the word Socialism—that term of many meanings, each provocative of controversy. He was a witty person who, in view of the varied customs of the world's people, said that morality is very much a matter of longitude and latitude. One might almost say the same of Socialism. The most determined anti-Socialists here are, with rare exceptions, cordial supporters of State-owned railways. Indeed, they argue that State-owned railways help the growth and maintenance of healthy individualism in industry generally. But in Great Britain State-owned railways represent pure unadulterated Socialism. Mr. Price is talking to suit his company, and he seems to be talking to some purpose."

A BUOYANT TREASURY.

The approximate statement of the revenue of South Australia for three months ending March 31, indicates that the general prosperity of the State which led to the exchequer being in such a buoyant condition at the end of the first and second quarters of the financial year has been continued. Almost all the principal sources of income show a healthy increase on the corresponding lines for the January to March quarter last year; and when the total figures for the nine months are considered they afford ground for the pleasantest reflections. A fair indication of the prosperity of the chief industries of the country can be gathered from the revenue returns, and the large figures, as of the quarter under review, are all the more gratifying because they follow on a season of high returns and compare favourably with the income of those full months. In the taxation division the total of £154,864 is expected, as against £140,652 for the corresponding three months of the previous year, and the yield for the nine months is set down at £281,104, the estimate for the 12 months being £430,201. This amount is of course necessarily much below the expected sum for the whole of the year, but it has to be borne in mind that the income and land taxes are mostly paid in the last quarter of the financial year. Accordingly there is no ground for apprehension on this head. The railway have already brought in £1,333,396 towards the £1,480,000 of the Estimates, thus rendering it certain that the Treasurer will not be disappointed in this department. The period immediately under review has contributed £455,250 to this total as against £423,640 for the corresponding quarter of the previous year. Amongst the most important items in the annual balance-sheet is the amount handed over by the Commonwealth in respect to the Customs. While Mr. Peake looked for £590,000 from this important source of income as the result of the year's operations the statement for the period already run shows that this amount has been exceeded, the total being £656,761, and of this sum £264,208 stands to the credit of the present quarter, in comparison with £194,293 for the same period of 1907. The net increase in revenue for the three months over the corresponding period of last year is most satisfactory, the sum being £117,555, while the nine months have yielded a net increase of £473,966.

AFFAIRS IN PAPUA.

After having spent four months in Papua, Colonel Antill has returned to Sydney benefited in health, and generally pleased with his visit. Colonel Antill was much struck with the richness of the country. The future of Papua, he said, depended entirely upon the settlement of the native labour question. "The male Papuan," he said, "is not over fond of work. We have stopped his inter-tribal fights, and he has now nothing to do but sit down and watch the women cultivate the garden and get the food for the family. He will, however, work well if you treat him well, but recruiting must be done systematically and upon a carefully considered plan. To effect this, I certainly think there should be an established Government department devoted to the working out of the Papuan labour problem. Without native labour nothing can be done in the way of working estates. Without the official control of recruiting and supervision of the treatment of natives, when employed, nothing satisfactory from the point of view of public interest can be consummated. I know I am voicing the opinion of practically all the settlers on the question, and the suggested department is one that would become self-supporting in a very little time."

Colonel Antill states that the Acting Administrator, Judge Murray, has to work week in and week out from morning till night. Sunday, he said, was no holiday, as he was the only law official on the island. He had to draft all the bills and administer them. He had to administer the Government, overlook the Government departments, and travel long distances to various stations to adjudicate on indictable offences, which the local magistrate could not deal with.

PROMINENT OFFICIAL SUSPENDED.

In answer to inquiries made by Mr. Kelly (N.S.W.) in the House of Representatives, the Prime Minister stated that the Acting Surveyor-General of Papua had been suspended, by resolution of the local Executive Council, in connection with transactions in land. Directly news of the suspension reached the Government a strongly worded memorandum was sent to Papua laying down the only conditions on which officers of the territory were to be allowed to take up land. If a request had been made for the production of the papers on this subject when the vote for Papua was being considered, he would have made it available, but as the charges made against the Acting Surveyor-General had not yet been dealt with, he did not want to give the facts about the suspension undue prominence, more especially as some weeks would elapse before the matter would be finally dealt with. "Don't you think it is desirable in these circumstances to at once appoint an Administrator?" Mr. M' Williams (T.) asked, and the Prime Minister replied that he thought the facts indicated that it was not desirable to do so until all the charges which had been made against officials had been cleared up. "I hope you are not going to appoint Judge Murray," was the Tasmanian member's parting comment. Just before the adjournment of the House Mr. Mahon said he thought an attack had been made on Judge Murray which ought to be answered by the Government. The Prime Minister said he could not recall any statement which had reflected on Judge Murray, except perhaps that someone had remarked he was "the head and front of the offending." That was not correct. It had been complained that Judge Murray had repeated conversations at a dinner table which, it was held, ought to have been considered private. He (the Prima Minister), however, did not agree that the occasion was privileged. The conversations took place at the dinner table of the steamer Merrie England, which was accessible to all the officers, and it was by no means a private place. Judge Murray had to give evidence, and he could not be blamed for stating the facts which were within his knowledge. From inquiries made yesterday it appears that the suspension of Mr. Drummond was the result of an investigation conducted by five of the principal officers of the Papuan Administration, and that the decision was arrived at by a majority vote. Under a recent regulation officers of the Lands department at Port Moresby are forbidden to join land syndicates or apply for land for commercial purposes in any circumstances. The Prime Minister will lay the papers relating to the Drummond case before Parliament on Tuesday next.

[*By Telegraph to Perth, W. A.]

IRISH AFFAIRS.

Great Scene in Parliament.

CAPTAIN CRAIG having asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland whether Sir Arthur Vicars's dismissal was decided upon before 28th October 1907, and that he was so informed in a letter bearing that date; and, if so, why a Vice-Regal Commission was subsequently appointed to inquire into a matter already judged and decided by the Irish Government; Mr. Birrell, in a printed reply, says:—On 23th October 1907, Sir Arthur Vicars was informed that it had been decided to reconstitute the Office of Arms, and that this would involve his being relieved of the office of Ulster King of Arms. The Viceregal Commission was subsequently appointed in consequence of a memorial praying for an inquiry signed by certain Knights of the Order of St. Patrick.

THE House of Commons was occupied until a late hour on 30th March in the discussion of Mr. Redmond's Home Rule resolution and Earl Percy's amendment on behalf of the Opposition. Mr. Birrell spoke on behalf of the Government in favour of the motion. During the evening a scene occurred. The motion proposed by Mr. John Redmond was as follows:—"That the reform of Irish Government is a matter vital to the interests of Ireland and calculated greatly to promote the well-being of the people of Great Britain; and, in the opinion of this House, the solution of this problem can only be attained by giving to the Irish people the legislative and executive control of all purely Irish affairs." Mr. G. S. Clark, a Belfast Unionist, roused Nationalist anger to white heat by his speech against the resolution. In the North of Ireland, where the people were loyal, thrifty, and industrious, he said, they were prosperous. It was only in the South and West where the people as a rule were lazy—. He got no further. Amid loud cries of "Withdraw!" from the Nationalists, Mr. J. O'Connor jumped up. "Will the hon. member dare to repeat those words outside the House?" he shouted, amid the cheers of his comrades. "Will he call the Irish people lazy outside the House? He's a coward!" The Deputy-Speaker rebuked the interrupter. "But he is taking a cowardly advantage of his position," expostulated Mr. O'Connor amid more cheers. "Coward! Coward!" shouted the Nationalists. Mr. C. Craig asked whether it was in order for an an hon. member to call another a coward. "It is not in order," said the Deputy-Speaker. "I repeat what I have said," retorted Mr. O'Connor, amid Nationalist cheers, "and I will not withdraw." Then I must name you, Mr. O'Connor," was the reply, delivered very quitely. Mr. O'Connor bowed to the Chair and left the House, amid a storm of cheers and counter-cheers. Excitement had reached its height when Mr. Asquith rose. "I cannot vote for Mr. Redmond's resolution," he said, "because it contains no imperial safeguard. I cannot vote for Lord Percy's amendment, because it is a direct negative." So far as the present Parliament was concerned, the Government had exhausted their powers with regard to the Irish Goverment, declared Mr. Asquith, and the Unionists cheered loudly. "Speaking for myself, he proceeded, "I have always regarded Ireland as part and parcel of a comprehensive change which would set free the Imperial Parliament for imperial affairs, leaving matters which are purely local more and more to local machinery." Mr. Tim Healy followed pouring scorn on Mr. Asquith's attitude. "No hope!" he said tragically. "He has taken a downward course. He has not improved the relations of the Liberal Party. We have listened to your paltering promise to-day. We will carve out our own future. The Nationalists cheered. "It is illwaiting wearing out our hearts," he said, in broken voice. "But our tears have not rusted out our chains. The resolution of the Irish race will yet hew a pathway to Irish freedom." Lord Percy's amendment was defeated by 334 to 142. An amendment by Mr. Simon to Mr. Redmond's resolution, adding the words "subject to the supreme authority of the Imperial Parliament" was agreed to, and the amended resolution was carried by 313 to 157.

THE UNIVERSITIES BILL.

The long-promised Irish Universities Bill of the Government was introduced in the House of Commons on 31st March by Mr. Birrell. It leaves the present University of Dublin entirely untouched, and its provisions may be thus summarised:—

1. Two new Universities to be founded in Ireland, one having its seat in Dublin, the other in Belfast.

2. Belfast University to have only one college—the present Queen's College.

3. The other University, whose name has not yet been decided on, to have three constituent colleges—in Dublin, Cork, and Galway.

4. The existing Royal University to be dissolved.

5. No religious tests to be allowed in either of the new Universities.

6. The new Universities to be governed academically by Senates. For the first five years, the Senates to be nominated by the Crown; afterwards they are to be academically elected.

7. The professors of the new University in Dublin to be appointed in the first instance by Statutory Commission. In Belfast, and after the first five years in Dublin, the professors to be appointed and dismissed by the Senates, who will also fix their salaries. Dismissed professors to have a right of appeal to a Board of Visitors nominated by the Crown.

8. It is to be open to the Belfast Senate to affiliate McGee College and to the Dublin Senate to affiliate Maynooth College.

9. Belfast University to receive 10,000*l.* annually from the Irish Church Fund and 18,000*l.* annually from the Exchequer; also a building grant of 60,000*l.*

10. The new Dublin College to receive 10,000*l.* annually from the Irish Church Fund and 32,000*l.* annually from the Exchequer. Cork to receive 18,000*l.* and Galway 12,000*l.* annually from the Exchequer. Dublin to obtain also a building grant of 150,000*l.*, and Cork and Galway "considerable sums" for building.

The Irish Chief Secretary had a large audience, both floor and galleries of the House being well filled. The division was taken at eleven o'clock. Only ninety-one Unionists voted against the motion, and this in spite of the fact that a three-line whip had been issued by Sir Alexander Acland-Hood, impressing on members of the party the importance of the division. The supporters of the motion numbered 280, and the proposal was therefore carried by a majority of 189.

The Bill, says the *Times*, was received with warm approval from different quarters of the House. Mr. Birrell is to be congratulated on having produced a measure, upon one of the most delicate of Irish problems, which has been welcomed on its first appearance both by the Unionist Opposition and by the Irish Nationalists. Mr. Balfour, Mr. Dillon, Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Butcher, Sir Edward Carson, and Mr. Wyndham united in expressing their general satisfaction with the scheme as he described it, and their sympathy with the spirit in which he has approached it. Mr. Massie, the only British Non-conformist who spoke, referred to it in colder terms. Nothing could have been better than the tone of the Chief Secretary's speech—a speech which shows in every line that here at least his task has been a labour of love. A small band of Ulster members felt constrained to divide against the introduction of the Bill on the ground that in substance it proposes denominational endowment, but they did not succeed in mustering more than a couple of dozen votes. Mr. Balfour declared that, broadly speaking, he did not think that so far as its main outlines are concerned, a better plan could be devised.

THOSE JEWELS AGAIN.

Mr. Coates, in the House of Commons, on 1st April asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland whether he could state the dates between which the Crown jewels must have been stolen from Dublin Castle. Mr. Birrell replied that the proceedings before the Commission showed incontestably that whoever stole the jewels must have done so between 11th June and 6th July last year. He might, by the indulgence of the House, be allowed to refer to a cowardly and baseless falsehood connected with the name of Lord Haddo (son of the Earl of Aberdeen) in connection with the theft of the jewels, which had obtained wide circulation both in Dublin and in London, and had found its way into certain newspapers. Ridiculous as such a statement might appear, it was not always easy to maintain total indifference to such charges. (Cheers.) He was able to say from his own personal knowledge that Lord Haddo left Dublin on 7th March 1907, and lived in Scotland and London from that tme, without intermission, unitil December 7th. (Cheers.) He hoped this statement would put an end to the business of the scandalmongers. (Loud cheers.) If he might be permitted to mention the name of the Lord Lieutenant, he would add that Lord Aberdeen had been from the first most anxious that there should be the fullest possible inquiry into all the circumstances connected with the loss of the Crown jewels, and would have been very glad if it had been possible to call into existence a statutory Commission. (Cheers.)

Mr. J. Redmond: Is it a fact that Dublin Herald and Athlone Herald were asked to resign their office, and, if so, why?

Mr. Birrell: I must ask for notice for that question.

Mr. Swift MacNeill: Inasmuch as the libels have been published in England, why have no proceedings for criminal libel been taken?

Mr. Birrell: That is a very proper question. I can only say that the most careful legal advice has been taken, and the action, or rather inaction, has been taken in accordance with that legal advice.

Lord Donoughmore, addressing a meeting at Cheltenham on March 31th held under the auspices of the Unionist Associations of Ireland, said that the attitude of the Government towards Home Rule was very peculiar. Radical Home Rulers were divided into two classes. They had on one hand, the out-and-out Home Rulers—men like the Prime Minister, whose illness they all regretted. Then there was another section, every one of whom was a Home Ruler in principle, but for the moment was Unionist that was to say, one who had pledged himself to do nothing towards Home Rule during the present Parliament. There were representatives of that class in the present Cabinet. He contended that the introduction of the Devolution Bill last year, was a flank attack upon the Union. Therefore it was their duty to prevent themselves being lulled into a sense of security by any such pledges as those given during the last general election, when they were asked to believe that Home Rule was

A MERE BOGEY.

They also saw that that the Irish Nationalist Party were becoming much more active than they had been for some years past. Was Ireland, he asked, fit for Home Rule? Englishmen were interested in politics, but they did not allow their politics to interfere in certain amenities of their private and business life. With the Englishman their was a national feeling to give a rival fair play in business and fair play before the law. Without some such characteristic democratic government, as we understood it, would have been absolutely impossible, Nothing gave him greater pain than to have to say that, during the last thirty years, at any rate, there had been much more of an absence than a presence of that characteristic in Ireland. He proceeded to refer to the United League, and argued that Ireland was not fit for Home Rule. He added that the country would not be benefited if Home Rule were forced upon her, and it would not be safe for England to consider the handing over of Ireland to Nationalist representatives. Lieut-Col. Macartney Filgate, criticising Mr. Birrell, remarked that the cap and bells, redolent of paraffin, and profusely decorated with the white feathers, were not a good head-dress for any Irish Chief Secretary. The main point to which they wished particularly to draw the attention of the people was the great imperial danger attaching to Home Rule, and to the personal point as to the protection of the liberty of the subject in Ireland.

At a large public meeting held at Mucklow, county Roscommon, in connection with the agitation for the surrender of the grazing lands held by the Messrs. Hughes, Mr. D. T. Kelly, county councillor, who presided, said that they had met there to proclaim to the landlord and the grazier, to the English Government and Dublin Castle, that they were determined to continue the fight till men and women were placed on the lands instead of bullocks. Landlordism was beaten to the earth never to rise again, and the day would come when the children of the country where they heard a landlord spoken of would ask what kind of an animal he had been. He did not advise them to boycott any man, but they knew best themselves what was required. There must be no temporising with the grazier; they would have to fight him. They were approaching the first of May, and he hoped that they had not burned their hazel sticks, as they might want them again. He advised the people to use them where and when it might be necessary.

Some remarkable figures are presented in the emigration statistics of Ireland which have been issued in a White Paper. It appears that during the past year the emigrants who left Irish ports numbered 39,562, or 9.0 per 1,000 of the estimated population of the country. It is shown in the paper that during the year 35,120, or 89·9 per cent, of the total, emigrated to the Colonies or to foreign countries, and 3,962, or 10·1 per cent., to Great Britain. The United States of America was the destination of 30,006, or 76·8 per cent. of the total number of emigrants in 1907, in comparison with an average of 28,824, or 80·8 per cent., for the four preceding years. Emigration to Canada shows an increase of 892 over 1906, the numbers being 4,296 in 1907 and 3,404 in 1906.

PLAGUE.

Lecture by Dr. Baird.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, APRIL 20.

A well attended meeting was held at the McWright Hall this afternoon, when Major Baird, I.M.S., Special Plague Officer, gave a lecture on plague, wherein he spoke of the direct measures to be adopted for its prevention, laying special stress on inoculation and segregation. The lecturer appealed to educated Indians to encourage these measures amongst the lower strata of Indians, and to help and co-operate with Government to suppress the disease which was playing such havoc in the land. He gave a practical demonstration in inoculation and invited any who cared to come up for inoculation. The lecture was followed with close attention.

THE AMERICANS AS DIPLOMATS.

The troubles provoked by Dr. David Jayne Hill's appointment to the American Embassy in Berlin are now officially declared to be at an end. But they remain none the less mysterious, writes Sydney Brooks in the "Westminster." Dr. Hill is an admirable example of the American scholar-diplomat. He was the head of two minor universities, and had organised with great efficiency and success a school of diplomacy in connexion with the George Washington University in Washington, before Mr. McKinley, in 1898, appointed him Assistant-Secretary of State. After five years' service in that office he went as Minister to Switzerland, and from Switzerland to Holland. The Dutch have liked him. They regard him—it is the highest compliment that can be paid an American in Holland—as a worthy successor of Motley. He has written acceptable biographies of Washington Irving and of W. C. Bryant, a poet whom Americans have not yet succeeded in persuading Europe to take at their estimate. He has also written a book on philosophy with which I am unacquainted, and two volumes of a stupendous "History of Diplomacy in the International Development of Europe"—a work that promises to be an enduring contribution to the literature of politics. It was probably in order to be nearer his sources of information that Dr. Hil consented to enter the diplomatic service. He is fifty-eight years old, speaks and writes four European languages, and in charm and tact, and the bent of his mind and tastes, is not unlike the late Mr. John Hay.

A few months ago Dr. Hill was appointed to the Embassy at Berlin. His name was submitted to the Kaiser in the usual way, and was by him approved. Dr. Hill's successor at The Hague was also appointed. Everything apparently went smoothly. Dr. Hill only a few weeks ago visited Berlin, reserved a suite of rooms at a leading hotel, and engaged a staff of servants. He was practically on the eve of demenagement when it was suddenly announced in Washington, on the authority of the State Department, that the German Government had raised an objection. The announcement was based on a telegram sent by Mr. Charlemagne Tower, the retiring American Ambassador in Berlin, to Mr. Root, the Secretary of State. The telegram said there was "opposition" to Dr. Hill, and added that details would follow by post. Naturally enough, the American and the German Press have sought to anticipate the substance of Mr. Charlemagne Tower's despatch by explanations of their own. According to the report, Dr. Hill, who was officially in charge of the arrangements connected with Prince Henry's whirlwind tour through the States a few years ago had had the misfortune (like the then German Ambassador in Washington) to offend his august visitor. According to another, the Kaiser had been dipping into Dr. Hill's works, and had lighted on some passages not as laudatory as they should be of Germany's aims and methods. According to a third, Mr. Charlemagne Tower, who has not yet officially resigned, but who merely wrote to President Roosevelt last autumn announcing his intention of doing so, had been prevailed upon by the Kaiser to change his mind. According to a fourth, the Kaiser had been scandalised to learn that Mrs. Hill was one day discovered at The Hague doing her marketing on a bicycle. I think we may safely dismiss all these ingenuities, the last especially, as without root either in fact or probability.

The only other explanation to which publicity has been given seems to me much more plausible. The Kaiser is known to attach very great importance to German-American friendship. He has cultivated it with an assiduity and success that have wiped from the American mind the memory of more than one disturbing occurrence during and immediately after the Spanish war. He carries on with President Roosevelt a constant and intimate correspondence. In Baron von Sternburg he has at Washington not only an extremely able representative, but one who is on closer terms of personal friendship with Mr. Roosevelt than any other member of the Diplomatic Corps. The German Embassy in Washington both socially and politically, has within the last few years been raised to a position of influence and prestige and popularity such as even the British Embassy under Lord Pauncefote scarcely commanded. Nor have affairs been less happily adjusted in Berlin. The Kaiser, like everyone else, has found in Mr. Charlemagne Tower a most congenial personality. He has repeatedly honoured him with tokens of a special regard. Mr. Tower is a man of very great wealth. Throughout his term of office he has inhabited what is, I think, quite the finest mansion in Berlin. He has dispensed a lavish and graceful hospitality, and some at least of the favour with which he is universally regarded may have been due to the splendour and attractiveness of his entertainments. There cannot, at any rate, be any question that it was a source of natural pleasure to the Kaiser, to the Court, and to the American colony in Berlin to see the American Ambassador upholding with such complete and elaborate success the social side of his position. Berlin may still be a city of high thinking but it is no longer a city of conspicuously plain living; and the state which Mr. Tower has been able to maintain, his generous hospitality, the style and scale of his personal appointments and so on have had no doubt a certain political value in enhancing American prestige. Nor can there be any question that the Kaiser, apart from any considerations of diplomacy, has grown greatly attached to Mr. Tower, and views his retirement with unfeigned regret.

Under these circumstances the Kaiser might well have hoped that the new Ambassador would be able to continue the brilliant social successes won by Mr. Tower, and to maintain all the outward dignities of his position on the same scale as his predecessor. When, however, it was ascertained that Dr. Hill's resources only permitted of a modest establishment, and that the days of gorgeous fetes and receptions were suddenly to come to an end, the Kaiser, as a friend of America and anxious for the preservation of American prestige in Germany, might easily have felt that President Roosevelt was making a mistake. He might then have suggested to Mr. Charlemagne Tower that, while Dr. Hill on all personal grounds was entirely acceptable, the United States, for her own sake, would be better advised in sending a representative who would run no risk of being overshadowed by the Ambassadors of other Powers, and who would be in a position to follow in Mr. Tower's footsteps with the same certainty and "eclat." Otherwise the new Ambassador might be troubled by the awkwardness of the

INEVITABLE COMPARISON

and the United States, in parting with the great power of social influence, would be doing herself a political disservice. I do not, of course, assert that the Kaiser either felt or spoke in this sense; but it would have been natural, and in nowise discourteous to the United States, if he had done both and if he had tried, even at the eleventh hour to save a friend from a course which he believed to be injurious. For the results of his well-meant intervention (if intervention there was), for the publicity, the distortions, and the consequent irritation, he can hardly be held responsible, except in the sense that, having once declared Dr. Hill to be "persona grata," it would perhaps have been better not to have reopened the question in any way. As it is, American opinion has been both mystified and angered, and it is doubtful whether Dr. Hill will now feel it open to him to proceed to Berlin.

The real issue, in my opinion, raised by this incident is one that the Americans would do well to ponder. It is the issue of Millionaire-Diplomat "versus" Scholar-Diplomat. The United States refuses to establish permanent Embassies of its own in any foreign capital, and refuses also to pay its Ambassadors a living wage. An American Ambassador's first business on taking up his appointment is to find a house to live in. No official residence being provided for him, he has to turn house-hunter, and the sort of house he will choose depends upon his private means. All Government officials in America from the President downwards are amazingly underpaid, but American Ambassadors can scarcely be said to be paid at all. Their fixed and inclusive salary is £3,500 a year. Out of this they have to pay their own house rent as well as all private living expenses. The consequence is that only very wealthy men, who are prepared to pay from £10,000 to £30,000 a year out of their private purse, can afford to accept a first-class Embassy and to keep up the state that the diplomacy of to-day insits upon. In one capital you will find an American Ambassador living in a palace, the rent of which exceeds his official salary; and in another you will find his colleague worse housed than the average representative of a Balkan State Mr. Roosevelt has for some time been trying to change a system under which the most coveted prizes in the American Diplomatic Service are falling into the hands of millionaires. He has sought, but unsuccessfully, to persuade Congress to lease or purchase a permanent Embassy in each capital, and to raise the standard of salaries. His appointment of Dr. Hill to Berlin is an illustration of the type of Ambassador that he would most desire to see representing the Republic. But I question whether America will ever again make a rule of sending out men, like Bancroft, Lowell, Motley, and Washington Irving—men, that is to say, of comparatively moderate means, who were appointed and welcomed on the strength of their literary laurels, and from whom nothing in the way of a grand establishment was expected. Standards have altered considerably of late years—partly because all the American Legations in the chief capitals have themselves been promoted to Embassies—and the modest scholar-diplomat of a generation ago is now all but extinct. Moreover, so long as there are no examinations to pass before entering the service, no security of tenure, no regular and recognised system of promotion, either by merit or seniority, or in any other way, and no pensions; and so long as all appointments continue to be made by the President from men of his own party, and are liable to terminate at a moment's notice when the other side comes in—so long as these conditions obtain, it is clear that to establish permanent Embassies and to augment the salaries of Ambassadors is to run some risk of finding the service invaded by undesirables whose only qualifications is their political "pull." In a country governed as America is governed that risk is no slight one. It will, however, have to be faced if the social and political inconvenience and unfairness of appointing a man of moderate means to succeed a millionaire are to be avoided.

THE CHURCHILL HAND-LOOM.

How it was Invented.

Recent references to the Churchill hand-loom recalls to mind how that loom came to be invented. In a paper on the "Hand-loom in Ahmednagar" read at the recent Surat Industrial Conference the inventor, the Rev. D. C. Churchill, told his hearers that he received a commission in January, 1902 from the Society which he represents at Ahmednagar, requesting him to "find or produce" a hand-loom that would be suitable for the weavers of the Ahmednagar district. This was for the purpose of starting a school of weaving which should lead eventually to a livelihood for many of the famine orphans in the care of the American Mission. After inspecting the most popular of the hand-looms now in use in India, Mr. Churchill came to the conclusion that none of them was good enough or fast enough to work at a paying rate; so he began constructing one in which the picking was automatic yet simple, the shuttle being driven in each direction without the use of cams, springs, pawls, clutches or any thing of the kind, the reserve taking place solely through a system of levers with their ends firmly jointed to each other. To reduce breakage he introduced a spring tension for the warp, which has been widely copied on other hand-looms, and which greatly reduced breakage. At first the output of the new hand-loom was about 12 yards of coarse dungri, against 8 or 9 yards produced by hand-looms of the John Kay type. By improving the native hand-made warp, which was good in quality but was not well beamed, the speed of the loom was increased from 110 to 130 picks per minute, and the daily outturn was from 12 to 33 yards, the average outturn of a boy being 23 yards. Meanwhile, Mr. Churchill tells us, he learned for a fact that no loom alone could put hand-weaving on a firm basis but that the use of any good loom must be combined with good warping, dressing and pirn-winding apparati. Many other experimenters in India, he adds, have come to the same conclusions during the past few years, and they may now be accepted as a basis on which to build.

Mr. Churchill is convinced of the following points: (1) That the power and skill required to perform the act of weaving light cloth at a rate which can compete with the power-loom, as a present constructed is entirely within the capacity of a weaver. (2) That the English fly-shuttle loom presents too small an advantage over the Indian hand-loom to make the possibility of its superseding the latter at all convincing. (3) That for fine cloths there is nothing better on the market than the English fly-shuttle loom; and if the Indian hand-weaving industry is to prosper there must be a better one. If a much better one can be found and the Indian warping methods much improved, as most of those engaged in hand-weaving believe is entirely possible and probable, we may expect the continuance and prosperity of the hand-weaving industry for many generations to come. (4) That there has yet been no serious attempt to improve the existing hand-weaving apparatus in India, and that the time has come to do it.

Mr. Churchill then enumerates some of the principles and the direction in which, in his opinion, further development of the hand-loom may profitably take place. Any improved hand-loom, he asserts must be capable of being run all day with ease, by an ordinary man, else it will fail; secondly, it should have a speed approximating that of the power-loom; thirdly, it must be adaptable to all ordinary widths and fineness of Indian hand-made cloth.

A huge theft of precious stones has just come to light in Calcutta. On 31st January, a packet, insured at Lloyds for £8,000 and stated to contain fifty-nine emeralds weighing 100 3-32 carat, was sent from the London Post Office to Calcutta, addressed to Messrs. Kilburn and Co. By the same mail another parcel, exactly similar to the stolen one and containing diamonds, was also despatched to Messrs. Kilburn and Co. A letter was sent by the dealers in London, intimating that these articles were being sent. The emerald packet is missing and a reward of Rs. 27,000 is being offered through the Calcutta police.

PEASANTS AND PRINCES.

At the Gates of Rome.

I stood on the flat submit of the mound and looked across to where Tivoli and Frascati lay on the flanks of the purple hills. Two boys were playing near, under the ruined thatch that had protected Roman merrymakers, ix months before, from the burning sun. I turned to the eldest. "What is the name of this hill?" "Monte Sacro, signore," he answered, with no small surprise written in his face. Monte Sacro—Mons Sacer! Yes! it was here that, twenty-three centuries ago, the people made one of its first stand against the nobles, and it was here, too, that the astute patrician persuaded his countrymen to return to the city they had quitted. I turned to my left and glanced across the ruined tombs that here skirt the Via Nomentana, and my eye was caught by what appeared to be an Indian encampment. There circainly stood wigwams to the number of twenty, with the blue smoke curling from the holes in the roof. From where I stood I could distinguish a gaunt dog and a couple of children clad in what appeared to be skins. I must have been mistaken, but I resolved to investigate, and descending the steep side of the mound, entered a general shop on the other side of the way.

I bought some cigarettes and sipped a glass of green mint while the proprietess gave me her views on life in general and commerce in particular. I might have been listening across the years to the wife of one of the plebs on the mound a score of yards away. Yes, life was hard. The Government took the money. Prices had risen a third in the last five years. Salt and bread were dear, and the people who bought demanded long credit. To give point to her remarks, eight or nine men entered the shop and made their several purchases of bread and raw ham; not one paid for his purchase. Each amount was carefully noted down to the account of Mario, Giulio, or Giovanni as the case might be, and while the mistress of the shop was thus engaged my attention was drawn to a pale, handsome boy of about eleven carrying in his arms a heavy child of two or three. The boy's face was drawn with hunger. I obtained an introduction to him by the aid of a few biscuits and it was wonderful to see the smile of pleasure which transformed the delicate face, too grave for its years, and lit up the great grey eyes. "Where did he live?" "Oh! over there in the huts. There were eleven of them. They had come from the mountains over there,"—he nodded his head in the direction of the Sabine hills. "He was eleven, and he worked in the fields. No! he could neither read nor write. His cough? Oh! he had always coughed. But the signore would understand that the rain came in through the thatch of the hut, and the wind from the mountains blew coldly. Meat? No! he never tasted it. Polenta was what he ate and little of that. The signore was very good, but he did not think his sister would like him to take food from strangers. He would go and ask. The signore might come too if he cared. And so the boy, grasping his biscuits in one hand and holding the baby sister tightly to his breast with the other, stumbled with the signore at his heels, out of the shop. We climbed the steep bank which skirts the road here, and in two minutes I was at the door of his hut.

A very handsome girl of about eighteen was seated on a stood shredding dandelions and casting them into a pot. In the centre of the wigwam was the "focolare," or fire, built in the shape of a rude altar, a foot from the ground, and sending a pungent smoke upwards from a few poor, burning sticks. Another woman of about twenty-three, with a baby at her breast, was scattering the polenta in the pot for the evening meal. Two or three small children were playing on the floor of earth. But the cleanliness of the hut surprised me. The floor was beaten hard and swept. The linen on the two beds was clean. Nothing was out of place in that poor cabin. A cheap picture of the "Madonna Addolorata" was fastened to the conical wall of thatch. "Madona Addolorata!" fitting symbol of the dolorous life of these poor daughters of the soil. And yet they made the stranger welcome and offered him their rough, hard maize-bread and a drink of water, while a pretty little girl of nine was sent off with her brother, my young friend of the shop, to buy a little wine and bread with the little money that I had given.

The women, seeing that I was neither a Government official nor a steward or bailiff of the great Roman Prince who owned them as slaves, opened their hearts to me. They had come down from Arsoli, in the mountains beyond Tivoli, to labour on his Excellency's land. "Did his Excellency pay them?" "Oh! no! They were engaged by a contractor, who treated with the Prince and was paid so much for supplying him with labour. What he got they could not tell. They knew what they were paid—5d. to 8d. a day, and eleven mouths had to be fed. There was another married sister at work on the fields now with her husband. They would stay here for a year before they returned. There were eighty of them in the settlement. Yes! life was hard, but it was better here than in the mountains, where work was scarce and where bread could not be obtained for the children when they cried for it. They ate twice a day—a little polenta; their drink was water. Wine? The women laughed, and the pretty child of nine, who had returned with the purchases from the shop, answered smartly, "Our wine is water from the fountain, signore." It was pitiful to see the hungry eyes of the women and children as the food was displayed, and very touching to see their insistence that I should first drink a little wine from the common cup and taste the bread.

Poor plebeians! Two thousand three hundred years and more had rolled by since the genial Menenius Agrippa had given utterance to his parable, and the scission still existed between the members and the belly. It is doubtful whether the plebeians of his time were in a more deplorable condition than my poor hosts and their companions. Of sanitation there was not one trace in that barbarian camp. No doctor was appointed by their patrician lord to minister to their bodies. He spends perhaps his twenty thousand a year—twenty thousand pounds drawn from the flesh and blood of his slaves, for slaves they are. Another Roman prince has two villages at the gates of his castle, where neither sanitation nor education nor civilisation exist, and when the people are but little removed from the beasts they heard. Kind strangers had taken an interest in these unfortunate people, and had started schools and clubs for them. A month ago the Prince gave orders that the schools and clubs should be closed, giving as a reason that the system of education was not to his liking. We wonder why there are Anarchists. I only know that as I walked home I felt my heart burn and understood the hatred in the heart of the peasants against their princely oppressors.

Before leaving the camp I asked if I could buy anything in the way of necessaries for these poor people. I was answered that salt was what they required most of all, for salt was too dear to be purchased by them. They were made blissfully happy by the present of four pounds of salt.—F.A.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmoath says:—"It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet, Bath and Nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

TOAST AND ALE.

The Grange farmhouse lies half-way between two little market towns eight miles apart, and just below the ancient wayside cross whose base and broken shaft still crown the summit of the intervening hill. In the "home paddock" between house and road a spreading sycamore of half a century's growth fresh in local memory the birthday of a son and heir to the ducal mansion half a mile away. Behind the little croft three tall Scotch first spread their dark boughs before the house itself.

It was in this great back kitchen, with its floor of square red quarries, and its ceiling crossed by black oak beams, that we first made acquaintance with that now perhaps all forgotten combination, toast and ale. The men who laboured daily on the farm were mostly married, and had their quarters in snug cottages along the high-road and the intersecting lanes. They took the "snack" which intervened between their early breakfast and the midday meal seated beneath the shadow of a hedge in summer, or in winter gathered round a smouldering fire of sticks within the "tommy-house." But there were certain rural specialists, whose aid was now and then invoked, for whom a special entertainment was prepared indoors—a pint of ale, a platter heaped with thick brown toasts, a smaller plate of cheese, all laid upon the well-scrubbed table to the low wide window which looked out upon the fold. There were three who stood entitled to this special fare, and chance would sometimes bring them all together to the Grange. One was the man who travelled in charge of the peripatetic thrashing-machine, engine, and "tackle"; while Nathan Porter, the village carpenter, and Bob Muskin, the mole-catcher completed the triumvirate.

Bob was a small, spare figure of a man, with features lean and ferrety, and shoulders bowed as though by years of stooping on his prey. It was, of course, when moles were plentiful, and vexed the farmer's eye by dotting the spring meadows thickly with their "tumps" of earth, that Bob was in his element; and this profit, drawn from other people's misfortunes, had wrought in him a certain satisfaction, grim and saturnine, when things were going wrong. He wore a waistcoat of the skins of those for whom his traps were set, and a loose coat whose numerous and capacious pockets served him alike as larder and portmanteau. For Bob lived much at large, was often absent from his home for days or even weeks, and carried in his coat such simple personal baggage as he used. A sack contained his vice-like moletraps; and with a narrow-bladed spade he stood complete and ready for the fray. When, his work of slaughter done, he bid the meadows of the Grange farewell, he usually presented such of the farmer's numerous children as had plagued him least, nor meddled with his traps, with a rude moleskin purse.

Nathan, the carpenter, was tall and angular, and ful of dignity—a striking contrast to the parish clerk, his brother who was round and rubicund. We recollect him of an anxious solemn face; and, while he worked a corner of his eye was ever watchful of his tools—a caution not unneeded at the Grange, where eager hands were always near to take up plane or chisel on the sly. Like the good workman that he was Nathan, although it brought him trade and profit, looked upon a broken chair, a worn-out gate, or similar dilapidation, with genuine pain.

The grizzle-bearded engineman—his name has not survived the lapse of intervening years—was, on the contrary, a merry soul, and wore his heart upon his sleeve. Wandering and working over half a county as he did, putting the final touch to earth's rich yield, and seeing the yellow grain flow from the hopper to the bulging sacks, he looked on life with jovial eyes, carried the lattest news and joke from farm to farm, and seemed to leave a train of breezy laughter in his wake. When he made one around the toast and ale, Bob was less saturnine, and even the staid carpenter would be compelled to smile.

All three pursued the same routine in the consumption of the morning's fare. The toast was cut in squares, some two or three of which were set to soak within the mug. When a due quantity of moisture was absorbed square was deftly ladled with a knife-blade to the owner's mouth, a lump of cheese being promptly sent to bear it company. And through the simple meal a steady talk went on; the merry engine-driver cracked his jokes, the mole-catcher's grim humour flashed at intervals, the stolid carpenter ate on with eyes upon his plate. Till, did the sitting seem too long drawn out, the farmer's head would show within the door, the engine-driver's chair would scrape upon the quarries, and drawing a grimy sleeve across his mouth, be hastened out to start the engine, and so set his crowd of helpers once again to work.

THE CASE OF LONDON'S INEBRIATES.

DR. C. W. SALEEBY calls attention in the "Pall Mall Gazette" to "what can only be termed a disgraceful squabble between the Government and the London County Council, in consequence of the determination of the London County Council, in effect to turn out hundreds of hopeless chronic inebriate women into the streets because of a difference of opinion with the Government as to a question of a shilling or two per head. In the "British Journal of Inebriety" for January, here is published a lecture by Dr. Welsh Branthwaite, H. M. Inspector under the Inebriates Act, the only man in close touch with all inebriates under legal detention in England." He declares that the source of all the mischief is defect in mental mechanism, and is doubtful whether habitual inebriety 'is ever really acquired in the strictest sense of the word—that is, in the absence of some measure of pre-existing defect.' Examining thousands of cases, he finds palpable mental defect in two-third of them, and of these he says 'it is morally certain that the large majority of them started life handicapped by imperfect brain development.' Of these, all are hopeless from a reformation standpoint. For them repeated imprisonment is indefensible and inhumane.'

"Yet it is to this scandalous treatment that we are now to return in the case of hundreds of women in London—after the fashion of Jane Cakebread, at whose record one used, when a schoolboy as ignorant as those who now govern us, to laugh. No apology is needed for quoting a few sentences from Dr. Branthwaite. He says that the unfortunate people whom he studies 'are not in the least effected by orthodox temperance efforts; they continue to propagate drunkenness, and, therefore, nullify the good results of temperance energy. Their children, born of defective parents, and educated by their surroundings, grow up without a chance of decent life, and constitute the reserve from which the strength of our present army of habituals is maintained! Truly we have neglected in the past, and are still neglecting, the main source of drunkard supply—the drunkard himself; cripple that, and we should soon see some good results from our work."

"The matter is one of urgent national moment, involving the racial life which is the only wealth of nations," writes Dr. Saleeby. "In the "Times" of Feb. 27, the Chairman of the Public Control Committee of the London County Council seeks to defend its recent action by saying that 'reformation, not mere detention, was its object when it instituted its reformatory, under the Inebriate Acts.' The case of his Committee, he says, 'is that the removal and detention of the hopeless habituals is a matter for the police.' The explanation aggravates the offence. Dr. Branthwaite is not alone in saying that reformation is practically impossible in the great majority of these cases. He has on his side a dozen of the foremost authorities whose communications are printed after his lecture in the Journal referred to. There is no authority in this country or any other who will question Dr. Branthwaite's conclusions, and we have known these facts for years. Yet now we are told, by a man who has the power to put his ignorance into action, thereby making it, as Goethe said, the most dangerous thing in the world that these 'hopeless habituals' are a matter for the police.

"Then by way of making the thing complete, he speaks of 'mere detention.' What he calls 'mere detention' is everything, for it saves the future by preventing parentage on the part of members of the community who, more certainly than any others that can be named, are unworthy of it. The adjective 'mere' is only too adequate a measure of the state of opinion which, by such retrograde courses as that under discussion, promises to destroy our race ere long—and, therefore, of course, the Empire which is built upon it."

NEW ENGINE OF WAR.

GUN THAT CAN SHELL LONDON FROM PARIS.

Colonel F. N. Maude, C.B., late of the Royal Eng., refers in an article in the "Contemporary Review" to a remarkable engine of war which is capable of throwing shells from Paris to London. This weapon, according to Colonel Maude, "can impart, by the application of electricity, an initial velocity of 30,000 feet a second to projectiles of all dimensions, which can be practically handle under war conditions, and on board ship, or in permanent defences, 2,000 lbs. weight lies fairly within these limits." He declares that, if the rule with velocities up to 2,500 feet a second—namely, that the resistance increases as the square the velocity—holds good at higher rates, "then practically there is nothing to prevent these weapons—one can hardly call them 'guns'—from throwing shells from London to Paris, or "vice versa," at the rate of a few thousand a day." The inventor of this amazing gun is Mr. W. S. Simpson, who, in an interview with a representative of the "Daily Chronicle," expressed the opinion that the existence of the weapon made the contingency of war more remote. "If there is anything which will help to bring about the time when swords will be beaten into ploughshares' it is this invention." Mr. Simpson declined to give any details of the gun beyond that it is without recoil, noise, smoke, or smell.

In reference to the above "David Cook" writes to the "Evening Standard" and "St. James's Gazette":—

Many of your readers have doubtless been suitably impressed by the graphic description given in the "Daily Chronicle" of the latest invention of Mr. Simpson, who is, evidently, engaged once more in that occupation which he is fond of describing as "wresting another secret from Nature." Unfortunately for Mr. Simpson, the invention he is carefully concealing for fear "foreign powers would at once get an inkling" was known before Mr. Simpson was born. It is an application of the principle of the Solenoid to the shooting of projectiles. Models innumerable have been made by engineers in all countries; I made one myself twenty-five years ago. But none of these models have ever emerged from the model stage, for the simple reason that the laws which govern the operation absolutely preclude the use of electricity for the projection of shells. This is so well known to everyone who has studied the subject that I would not have troubled you with any

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six line or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BOLLAM—April 19, from pneumonia, Edwin Bollam, aged 55 years. Manager, Badham Pile and Co.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

PARDEY—April 14, at Secunderabad, Deccan, to Mr. and Mrs. Pardey, a son.

PRICE—April 16, at Kodaikanal, the wife of the Rev. Ll. G. S. Price, C. M. S., of a son.

H. T. BINKS
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

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62-64, MEADOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY.
A LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY SILVER-WARE, JAPANESE SILKS, CHINESE SILKS FLOWERED and EMBROIDERED; CREPES—EMBROIDERED SILK DRESSES and BLOUSES—EMBROIDERED
Always in Stock
JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIOSITIES displayed in large Variety.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 18m. Sun sets 6h. 57m. High water, 1-49m., 2-48a. Low water, 7-47m., 8-33a.
David Mills Company, 7 Esplanade Road, 3 p. m.
Standard Mills Company, 7 Esplanade Road, 3-15 p. m.
Karachi Ice Company, Tamarind Lane, 4 p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.
The Royal Bioscope, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Apl. 24th, Last Quarter 0h. 36-7m. a.m.; Apl. 30th, New Moon, 9h 3-1m. p.m.; Apl. 10th, in Apogee, 3h. a.m.; Apl. 25th, in Perigee, 8h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, April 22.—Oriental Life Assurance Company, extraordinary and ordinary general meetings, Oriental Buildings, 4 and 4-15 p.m., respectively. Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. H. E. the Governor meets the Mill-owners' Association at the Parel Laboratory, 5-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 17m. Sun sets, 6h. 58m. High water, 2-35m., 3-12a. Low water, 8-30m. 9 36a.

Thursday, April 23.—G. I. P. Railway Parel Mechanics' Institute, Masked Fancy Dress Ball. New French Press Company, extraordinary general meeting, 7 Marine Street, 4 p.m., Volkart's United Press Company, 7 Marine Street, 3 p.m., Manekji Petit Manufacturing Company, 6 Hornby Road, 4-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 16m. Sun sets, 6h. 58m. High water, 3-29m. 4-48a. Low water, 9-27m., 11-17a.

Friday, April 24.—The Currimbhoy, the Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney, the Crescent, and the Fazulbhoy Mills, annual general meetings, 13, Esplanade Road, 2 to 2-20 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 16m. Sun sets, 6h. 58m. High water, 4-43m, 6-11a. Low water, 10-51m.

Saturday, April 25.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Bombay Telephone Company, Ravelin Street, 3 p m. Sun rises, 6h. 15m. Sun sets, 6h. 59m. High water, 6-17m., 7-28a. Low water, 1-5m., 0-28a.

Sunday, April 26.—Low Sunday. Sun rises, 6h. 14m. Sun sets, 6h. 59m. High water, 7-44m., 8-29a. Low water, 2-6m., 1-52a.

Monday, April 27.—Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, first day. Sun rises, 6h. 14m. Sun sets, 6h 59m. High water, 8-56m., 9 21a. Low water, 2-56m., 2-52a.

Gather ye rosebuds while ye may,
Old Time is still a-flying,
And this same flower that smiles to-day,
To-morrow will be dying.

STABBING HIS WIFE.—Ganpat Anaji, (65), has been arrested by the Bombay Police for stabbing his wife Sakubai, (55), with a knife in the abdomen, yesterday in DeLisle Road, he having suspected her of misconduct with one Janku.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, and Japan, per S.S. "Yeboshi Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m. on Thursday the 23rd current. Parcel mail for Japan close at 11 a.m. the same day.

THEFT ON BOARDSHIP.—Mr. Peter Jackson, Chief Engineer of the s. s. "Clan Macintyre," has reported to the Bombay Police that after locking up his cabin he went at night on the upper deck, and during his absence someone with a duplicate key entered the cabin and removed a canvas bag containg Rs. 219 in currency notes and cash. The missing money was part of the wages of his men, which he had received for disbursement on the 17th instant.

MR. R. K. DADACHANJI'S LECTURE.—The fourth lecture of the season, under the auspices of the Dnyanprasarak Mandali, will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) to-day by Mr. Ratansha Kershaspji Dadachanji, B.A., LL.B. The topic selected for the evening is "The abuse of the reading of newspapers in India for the purposes of idle thought and tittle tattle: Its true limited use." The lecture is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali as usual.

THE MURDER OF A HINDU WOMAN.—Nanabhoy Jugiwandas, (25), who was reported to have inflicted fatal injuries on Thursday morning with a knife on a woman named Chandri *alias* Mariam, while she was driving in a victoria with a Khoja, and who was wanted by the Bombay Police, was arrested on Sunday in Thana by the Police there. He was brought down to Bombay yesterday and charged before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, in the Mazagon Police Court. He was remanded.

PLUCKY ACT.—At 12-15 p. m., on the 17th instant, electric tram car No. 93 was proceeding towards the Market from Bori Bunder, when something went wrong with the gear and put the vehicle out of control. Tram-Inspector No. 28, who was in the car, immediately ran to the rear and disconnected the power-rod attached to the wire overhead this brought the car to a stand-still. Some of the passengers, seeing the car running away with them, got confused, and one of them named Miss Eva Carpenter, a resident of Vasind, in attempting to jump out, sustained a fall and slightly injured her right ankle.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel J. S. McNeill, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P Ry. Volunteer will play the following programme of Music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

Two Step	The Cherries	O. Cremiens
Overture	Tutti In Maschira	Pedrotti
Serenade	In this hour of Softened Splendour	Pinsuti
Selection	Il Lombardi	Verdi
Valse	Russ	Strauss
Selection	The Geisha	S. Jones
Dance	Le Pilon Pilon	J. Clerice

UNIQUE HINDU FUNERAL IN NEW YORK.

On Saturday, 7th of March, there was held in the chapel of the Freshpond Crematorium Long Island, a funeral Service, says the "Indu Prakash," perhaps the most unique and the most prophetic ever held in America. There mingled in this strange and interesting service the voices of representatives of the world's oldest faith and the youngest—the century-old Hindu and the youngest American. It was the funeral of Wallabh Hira, a young Hindu of twenty-three years of age, native of Ahmedabad, India, who came over to New York about seven years ago and was engaged in business. He was very popular among his countrymen there, and was very obliging and ever ready to render service to them. He had a large circle of friends among the Americans as well. He died of pneumonia on Friday, March 6th, at St. Luke's Hospital, New York City.

There was a large attendance of his countrymen and his American friends at his funeral, most of them being Indian students who are seeking the practical education of the West to benefit their country. The religions represented among these were Hinduism, Zoroastrianism, Islam, Christianity and Behaism. The services were conducted by Swami Paramananda of the Vedanta Society, New York, in the vestments of his monastic order. He musically intoned some verses from the Upanishads and Bhagavad Gita. Mr P. N. Dutt, a Hindu from Bengal, chanted Vedic Hymns in original Sanscrit. Then Moulvi Mahomed Barakatullah of Bhopal, representing Islam, recited in Arabic fitting verses from the Koran. The Rev. John Milton Scott, a Unitarian minister and friend of India, recited the Lord's Prayer, and said some words sounding the basic chord to which all divergent religions sink on such solemn occasions. Mr. S. L. Joshi of Bombay, Corresponding Secretary of the Pan-Aryan Association, representing the Christian community of India, spoke on the reality of the spiritual world and the inspirations that may be drawn from such occasions for ennobling and sweetening the lives of all those present. He also paid a tribute of praise to the character of the deceased young man who had won the affection of his compatriots as well as his American friends.

Mr. Nariserwanji Panthaky, a representative of the Zoroastrian faith, spoke some words appreciative of his departed friend. The benediction was then pronounced by the officiating Swamiji. The singing of appropriate Hindu music by Messrs B. B. Sirkar and A. M. Ghosh, the representatives of the Theistic Brahmo Samaj of Calcutta, brought the funeral ceremony to a close. Miss Charlotte Bingham, Recording Secretary of the Pan-Aryan Association, represented the Behai faith.

The cermony was the symbol and to a significant degree a realization of the possibilities of union among the various religions and races of India. Among the Indians of New York there exist the most cordial and friendly relations. They are enthusiastically united in the common ideal of a free and united India. Wallabh Hira was an ardent patriot, and this service was at once a patriotic and religious tribute to his memory.

AN INDIAN CHARITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I should be extremely obliged if you would kindly give me an opportunity through the medium of your paper of bringing the following matter to the notice of the European community.

In a small house in Narayan Peth, Poona City, not far from Lakdi Phul, is to be found the tiny beginning, at least on this side of India, of what will one day prove the social regeneration of the country. Not content with the grand success of his first venture, the Widows' Home at Hingne Budenk, no sooner had that institution been safely established and suitably housed, than the plucky and indefatigable founder, Professor Karve, set to work upon his latest scheme, which is just now at the stage that I have mentioned.

The experiment is of a double nature, dealing with two great and closely inter-related subjects, viz, female education, and the raising of the marriage age of girls. As these propositions naturally come from the reformer, the second must evidently precede the first, because until girls are allowed to remain at school after the age at which marriage usually removes them, their education cannot progress beyond a very elementary standard. What Professor Karve therefore is now trying to do is to persuade the parents of girls to allow them to remain at his new school, the Mahila Vidyalaya as he has called it, until they have reached the age of 20—a pretty thorough-going innovation—in return for which they are to be given a free education. And already no less than twelve high-caste families have actually agreed to support the scheme, and have placed their girls in the Home, for Home it is, too, as well as school.

In this humble, though hopeful manner, is this great work being bravely attempted here in our midst without, I fancy, many Europeans being aware of it. And it is because it is to the non-realization of these very reforms, and others, that Europeans would attribute much socially in this country that requires improvement, that I seek, to bring the Mahila Vidyalaya to their notice, in the hope that they will gladly welcome the opportunity of befriending this most deserving and most primary charity.

I should mention that the institution is conducted in every way on strictly orthodox principles and that, therefore, it has secured the confidence of the upper castes for whom principally it has been established. It seems to me of little use to expect much social reform amongst the lower and uneducated castes until the higher and influential castes generally have been brought to see the error of some of their ways. The Brahmans and other superior classes still exercise great influence over, and command considerable respect from, their social inferiors. To endeavour therefore that this influence shall be exerted in the cause of reform is surely a very obvious and very primary line of effort.

OFFICER, I. A.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

POLICE COURT.

BURGLARY IN A RAILWAYYARD.

Cash Removed from Safe.

IN the Mazagon Police Court before Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Maniram Tarachand and Abdul Gafoor, Railway policemen, were charged with breaking open a safe on the night of the 4th December last in the Goods Office of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, Grant Road, and removing from it Rs. 4,213, the collections of the cash during the day. Rajaram Shivbux and his two daughters, Saduma and Besi, were charged with receiving stolen property.

It appears that Sir Edmund Cox, Deputy-Inspector General of the Railway Police, made enquiries in the matter and inspected the place Inspectors, Runonjee Mirza and Naoroji Poh were placed on special duty in connection with the burglary.

The Police ascertained that two policemen of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police force were the culprits. They were Maniram Tarachand and Abdul Gafoor, both constables, and both doing duty as drill masters. Kunj Behari, an ex-policeman, was also suspected of being an accomplice. After the theft Maniram gave Rs. 250 to Abdul Gafoor and promised to give him his full share of the booty later on. But about a month after, Abdul Gafoor was unpleasantly surprised to hear from Maniram that all the notes that were with him (Maniram) had been stolen from his house. Abdul could not swallow this story and complained of the shabby treatment to his friends. This reached the ears of Mr. Mirza, and a strict watch was kept on the movements of the three suspects.

On the night of the 31st March Kunj Behari left Bombay for Ahmedabad. Police Constable Maneshwar followed him and searched him at Ahmedabad when pieces of silk and wearing apparel were found with him, which he explained were given to him by Maniram for his wife. Simultaneously with the search Kunj Behari, Maniram and Abdul Gafoor were arrested and their houses searched. Nothing was found with the exception of a Post Office acknowledgment of a registered letter, and a note-book containing numbers of currency-notes which tallied with the numbers of the stolen notes. The registered letter, it appeared, was sent to Bidhnu, near Cawnpore. Acting on this clue, Inspectors Mirza and Poh proceeded to Bidhnu, and thence to Kalouli, eighteen miles from Cawnpore, and searched the house of one Rajaram Shivbux. For four hours Rajaram and other inmates of the house refused to deliver over to the police officers the contents of the registered letter received from Maniram. Eventually Sudama, daughter of Rajaram and wife of Maniram, admitted that the registered letter contained a railway receipt for a parcel sent by Maniram in December last. The parcel, she said, contained clothes and two bundles of currency notes. Sudama also pointed out to the police the spot in the floor of the house where the notes were buried. The place was dug up in the presence of a "panch" and two bundles of currency notes, one containing ninety notes for Rs. 10 each, and the other ninety-seven notes for Rs. 5 each, each bearing on their reverse side the stamp of the Grant Road goods office, were recovered.

Rajaram and his two daughters, Sudama and Besi, were put under arrest. They were placed before the Divisional Magistrate at Bidhnu, where they made a clean breast of everything. Maniram, who had all along denied all knowledge of the theft, was then confronted with his wife and father-in-law, who were brought to Bombay. He is alleged to have confessed that he and Abdul Gafoor had been trying to open the safe for nine months. Abdul got a wax impression of the key of the safe and a duplicate key was accordingly made. Notwithstanding all their efforts the key would not fit and they had to file it several times. Eventually on the night of December 4th the lock responded, and the safe was opened.

Maniram is alleged to have further admitted that Rs. 250 in notes were given to Abdul Gafoor. As regards the notes of larger denominations, i. e., one note for Rs. 1,000, seven for Rs. 100 each, and thirteen for Rs. 50 each, he said he burnt them under the belief that the numbers of these notes must have been noted in the cashier's books and he would be caught if found in possession of them or attempting to cash them. He is also alleged to have confessed to having kept the notes for Rs. 10 and Rs. 5 each for twenty-five days in his house in Bombay, buried under the floor, and then sent them to his father-in-law in a parcel of clothes and then told Abdul Gafoor that they had been stolen from the place where they were buried.

The alleged confession of Maniram and Abdul further showed that about a fortnight before the theft was committed they were both found concealing themselves near the goods office and were arrested by a policeman who did not know them; but were allowed to go as another policeman identified them as drill masters in the force.

The case stands adjourned.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 20th April 1908.
(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mt.
Turkey ..	19	5	52 p.m.	5	43
Teheran ...	20	11	50 a. m.	0	47
Suez	20	1	5 p. m	1	20

NOTICES.

Haiti (West Indies) notifies that all offices on Landline system are temporarily closed for International traffic (21-4-08.)

Saigon—Bangkok route right (20-4-08.)

This office (Bombay) is now prepared to accept urgent, ordinary and deferred telegrams for all offices except those in Burma for which offices only urgent can be accepted (16-4-08.)

Burma wires now working well (20-4-08.)

COSTLY DENTISTRY.

IN the King's Bench Division on March 30, Mr. Justice Grantham and a special jury began the hearing of an action brought by Mr. Edward Joseph Richardson, dentist, to recover from Mr. Walter T. Fremlin, brewer, Maidstone, the sum of 570l. 2s. being the price for professional services and material supplied. The defendant did not admit the services rendered or the material supplied, and further pleaded that the charges were not fair or reasonable and were not in accordance with the representations made. Mr. Atkin, K.C., and Mr. Palmer appeared for the plaintiff, and the defendant was represented by Mr. Lush, K.C., and Mr. Turner. Mr. Atkin said that the plaintiff was a dentist having a large practice among distinguished and wealthy people. He learned his profession in America, and had practised in this country for over twenty years. In 1904, he was consulted by Mr. and Mrs. Fremlin, who agreed to pay the price mentioned. The work was to be paid for at 2l. 2s. per half-hour for operative work, and that work occupied something ninety-two hours.

Mr. Lush: That is equal to four days and nights in the chair without getting out. Laughter.)

Mr. Atkin said that the work covered a period of eighteen months altogether. The claim was made up of a large number of operative half-hours, and the rest for the supply of teeth and material, including a large quantity of gold.

The plaintiff was called and gave evidence in support of his case. Referring to one of the teeth in Mrs. Fremlin's head, the plaintiff said:—"I was able to make it a very stable member of society." (Laughter.) The work he had to do was no ordinary work.

On March 31 there was a protracted and spicy battle of wits during the cross-examination by Mr. Lush, K. C., of Mr. Richardson.

Cross-examined, Mr. Richardson admitted that his doctor's degree was an American complimentary one. He had charged as much as 3,000l. for putting a mouth in order.

Where did you come across such fortunate people?—I have them every day—(laughter)—people who understand my fine work, which the ordinary Englishman does not.

Is there any one in England who can estimate your work?—I suppose not, from those I see before me, except my friend.

Witness said that it was only Mrs. Fremlin who knew the trouble it had cost him, and the life and blood it had taken out of him. The work was so hard that in America the men died before they were forty.

That is the complimentary doctors, I presume?—Yes.

What happens to you?—What happens to a man who sweats and fumes and lathers. Many times after an operation of two or three hours I simply retire to my bed and have to sleep.

Mr. Justice Grantham: That is supposed to be a means of prolonging life. Nothing so good as perspiration. (Laughter.)

Mr. Lush here put before the witness some teeth set in gold plates, and asked—What work did you do for that?—How much do you charge for the brains in the work?

Mr. Lush: Very little indeed. (Laughter.)

Witness: It is very delicate work. Though it may only cost 9d. for the teeth and 2s. 6d. for the gold, the work is very delicate and important.

Did you charge 27l. for that? Do not let your brains go out too much, because I have more to ask you.—Witness: Mr. Lush, you have a wig to protect yours. I have not, and therefore I have to think of my brains. It is a stigma upon us to come into court, and, of course, various opinions are given as to the value of the work. You have given an opinion of the work by paying 100l. into court.

Mr. Lush said he was not sorry witness had mentioned that, as he was precluded from doing so, but he should like to put some questions upon it. Eighty pounds has been paid to you already, and there is 20l. more in court ready for you to take.

Witness: Glorious!

Do you think it is enough, for I am going to suggest that it is?—Suggestions are very good, but they do not go down always. Three hundred half-hours of my life blood and brains were put into the work. (Laughter.)

Further cross-examined, witness said, he charged people for all the time they were with him, as his barristers charged him 4l. for the time he was with him. His barrister charged him pretty heavy—250 guineas, and 4l. for telling him so. (Laughter.)

I hope you leave me out?—Oh, yes, you are quite out of it, Mr. Lush. (Laughter.) You and I might write a book on this. (Laughter.)

Mr. Lush: You have taught us a good deal. I put it to you that you meant to get the most you could from Mr. and Mrs. Fremlin?—I object to that; I am not a man of that sort.

And that you started on the most expensive bar before you told them of the less expensive?—Yes, because Mr. Fremlin said right from the beginning that he would leave it in my hands.

Did you talk like that when Mrs. Fremlin was in the chair?—We had many chats.

That made the time seem shorter? (Laughter.) Did you charge her for all that?—It was roughly, by the hour.

Counsel: No doubt. (Laughter.)

Witness, after examining the teeth, said he was as proud of that moveable bar as a mother was of her first baby. (Laughter.)

In re-examination, witness said, the case in which he was paid £3,000 occupied a period of eight years. The work was on the basis of two guineas per half hour.

Mr. Justice Grantham: Was that the case of the lunatic? (Laughter.)—No, my lord, he was a very wise man,

His Lordship read out several items from the plaintiff's accounts. They were as follows:—One large bottle of lotion, three guineas; ditto, three guineas; box of tooth-paste, half a guinea; large bottle of lotion, three guineas. "Then" said his lordship, "I see you charge two and three guineas for patients not keeping their appointment?"—Witness: It just depends on the appointment that has been made.

Mr. George Cunningham, M.A., L.D.S., of Cambridge, said the plaintiff's practice was a most high-class one. As far as he could gather plaintiff's workmanship in the present case was good.

The case for the defence was then opened, and Mrs. Fremlin was called and gave evidence, and said if she had known the treatment she was to have received from the plaintiff she would never have gone to him. The bar, the plaintiff placed in her mouth was no great comfort, as she could not take it out herself as she thought she would have been able to do. She had to go to the plaintiff to get the bar out. Cross-examined: She was recommended to the plaintiff by friends.

On April 1, Mr. Edward Lloyd Williams, of Buckingham Gate, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., dental surgeon, said he had examined the work done for Mr. Fremlin, first on Sept. 16 last year, and afterwards on Dec. 9, in consultation with Mr. Claude Rogers. There was a recognised distinction between surgical and operative work and mechanical work. He never knew of the time taken up in putting a plate into the mouth being charged for a surgical or operative work. Witness here produced a replica of the upper and lower teeth with a movable bar, made at the Dental Hospital in London by a student, and stated that the person wearing it, now for four years, could be called, if necessary. Mr Lush: So that there are other dentists in Europe, even in London, who can do this work?—A great many. Is that work that takes the bones and the blood out of a man more than other work? (Laughter.)—I am not aware of it.

Further examined, witness said that the model now produced was a model of Mrs. Fremlin's mouth with the bridge "in situ." Having regard to the way in which the teeth were worn it could not be said that the bar was movable; it would require a very difficult operation to remove it. There was a benefit in a removable bar. He always put them in, as he abhorred a fixed bar. What would be a reasonable sum to remunerate the plaintiff for what he has done?—Altogether?—Yes?—Seventy-six guineas. That would be ample remuneration, and I would accept it myself. Allowing for brains and bones and all?—Yes, for everything. (Laughter.) By his Lordship—It is understood that a bar is no good without preparation, and the cost would include that. I gather you think that a great many half-hours is out of the question?—Absolutely.

The plaintiff's account was here handed to the witness, who said, he had worked out the history of various teeth given in the account, and he found that tooth No. 13 came to 65l. 12s. 6d. The abscesses that formed on the teeth ought never to have been there.

Mr. Atkin took acception to this evidence, which was attributing negligence to the plaintiff, and that had not been pleaded.

Mr Lush admitted that he could not charge the plaintiff with negligence, and would not, therefore, continue that evidence.

In cross-examination, witness said, he formed his estimate from an examination of Mrs. Fremlin's mouth, his knowledge of the work, and from what he was told of the work done.

Mr. Claude Rogers, of Harley Street, said it would be very difficult for a dentist to remove Mrs. Fremlin's bar. In order to do it some of the screws would have to be destroyed and this would take time, and give the patient pain.

The plaintiff, in reply to a question by Mr. Lush, said he made the main part of Mrs. Fremlin's bar. Mr. Phillips, a mechanical worker, carried out a few minor details. Mr. Lush: I put it to you that he made the whole bar with the exception of a few caps. The Plaintiff: I say he did not. The main work was done by myself. I cannot find mechanics to do it. I have paid as much as 2,000l. a year to find them and cannot do so. Mr. Lush: You must be spending a colossal amount. The plaintiff: That is why I charge high fees. I do all the main work myself and I have spent days and nights in polishing Mrs. Fremlin's bar.

Mr. E. Phillips, a dental mechanic, was called, and said he considered he made the mechanical work of the bar. This was the defendant's case. Counsel then addressed the jury, and his Lordship summed up.

The jury, after an absence of an hour and a quarter, returned a verdict for the plaintiff for 278l. 5s., to include 100l, paid into Court by the defendant.

Judgment accordingly, with costs.

APPEAL TO THE KING.

Judges Consider Petition from Ceylon.

SEQUEL TO MURDER TRIAL.

A remarkable appeal to the King from a sentence of death, subsequently commuted to twenty years imprisonment, coming from Ceylon, was on Wednesday considered by a judicial committee in London.

The judges taking part were the Lord Chancellor, and Lords Ashbourne, Macnaghten, Robertson, Atkinson, and Collins.

The petitioners were two Cingalese ladies—sisters—named Loku Nona and Punchi Nona, and their servant, Waitan, a boy, aged fourteen, whose alleged offence was the murder of a maid, named Carlina, at Talahena, Ceylon in July last.

Sir Robert Finlay, K.C., Mr. F. H. M. Corbet, and Mr Jayewardene (instructed by Messrs. T. L. Wilson and Co.,) appeared in support of the petition.

The trial of the accused took place at Colombo in November last and lasted eleven days. A jury of seven—by a majority of six to one—convicted all three defendants.

Mr. Justice Renton, at the request of the prisoners' counsel, stated a case for the consideration of the Supreme Court, who upheld the conviction and sentences.

His Majesty was now asked to grant special leave of appeal on the grounds that the injuries alleged to have been inflicted by the accused were not proved to have caused the death; that the judge in his charge to the jury, erred in law and made statements not warranted by the evidence, and that there was no legal evidence to warrant the conviction.

The story for the prosecution was that on the night of July, 31, at about ten, Loku Nona, with a club handed to her by Peregrino (a man-servant), struck Carlina, a girl of about eighteen, on the head; that Carlina fell, crying "Amma" (mother) that Punchi Nona put her hand over Carlina's mouth to stop further cries; and that Loku Nona then told Jane—a servant girl about fourteen—to bring a knife.

Jane then brought a knife from the kitchen, and gave it to Loku Nona, who handed it to Punchi Nona, saying. "Cut her throat"; that while Waitan held his hand over Carlina's mouth, Panchi Nona inflicted a cut with the knife upon Carlina's throat; that Carlina then lay still, apparently dead, and that shortly afterwards Carlina's body was carried away towards the shore, to be thrown into the sea.

ONLY ONE GIRL WITNESS.

According to the medical evidence, the cut on the throat was not fatal, and the cause of death was concussion of the brain, produced by some blunt instrument like a club. Four distinct contusions were found by the doctor who made the post-mortem examination.

Sir R. Finlay, in laying the petition before the court, said the only witness who deposed to having seen the alleged murder was the servant girl Jane—a child of fourteen—whose evidence was open to suspicion, be ause, if true, she was an accomplice; her testimony was not corroborated, and it was contradictory and rebutted by other evidence.

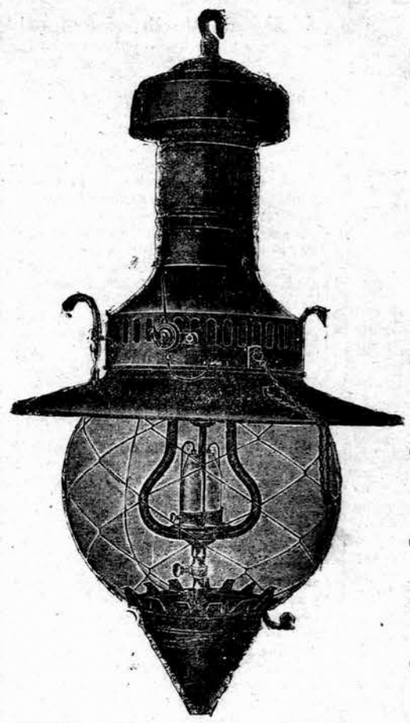
The girl had given two contradictory versions of what she represented to have happened, and in neither was she confirmed by a single witness. What was the alleged motive for this brutal murder—if murder it was?

The accused, Punchi Nona, aged 23, was said to have been seen by Jane and Carlina behaving improperly. Because Carlina had talked freely about the matter the suggestion was that Punchi Nona and her sister determined to murder her. All these statements were falsified by medical testimony.

The Lord Chancellor, at the close of the argument, announced that the committee would advise his Majesty to give special leave to appeal, and their lordships would be prepared to hear the appeal as soon as it was ready.

Any application to mitigate the rigour of the punishment or to admit the accused to bail, pending the hearing, must be addressed to the authorities in Ceylon.

THE
WASHINGTON LIGHT



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Can be quickly fitted up without any difficulty or much expenses.
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15 per cent. cheaper in up-keep than any other Compressed Kerosine Oil Lamp.

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The Silent Sunbeam Cars contain a number of unique features that are to be found in no other make.
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Simplicity is the keynote of the engine construction. These Cars are the most reliable and speediest on the market.
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A solid food, easy of digestion, and recommended for children after weaning, and for those who require a readily digested, concentrated nutrient at any period of life.
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The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.
This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, tremblings, and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.
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Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.
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Sold by TEACHER & Co. (Ltd.), Bombay, Byculla, Poona.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 20.

The weather has been dry over the whole of India, except for light falls of rain, reported from Mymensing and Mercara. Temperature has fallen in the North-east of India, and, apart from considerable excess in the Hill Districts, Upper India and Baluchistan, is now normal throughout the country.

Burma—Skies are clear or lightly clouded; humidity is equal to the average; temperature is normal.

North-east India and Orissa—Mymensingh had a light fall of rain; clouds have decreased; skies are almost clear; moisture in the air has decreased generally below average; temperature has fallen, now nearly normal.

United Provinces, Central Provinces—No clouds; humidity below the average; temperature is normal.

North-west India—Skies are clear, except for light clouds in Rajputana; moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average; temperature is normal or in excess, the excess occurring chiefly in Baluchistan and the Hill Districts of Upper India.

Peninsula—Mercara reports half inch of rain; skies are lightly clouded; humidity is normal or in defect; temperature is normal.

Forecast—Thunder-showers are probable in South India.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 20TH APRIL, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 20th April, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—Skies are clear while the air is slightly damper than usual at Ambala. Winds are southerly at Sirsa, south-easterly at Ambala and south-westerly at Delhi while calms are recorded at the remaining places. Day temperature had been equal to the average at Ambala and 3° to 4° above it elsewhere while weather during night was 2° to 3° hotter than usual at Rawalpandi and Lahore and 3° to 4° cooler at Ambala and Delhi.

United Provinces.—Light cloud has appeared at Jhansi and humidity is much less than usual in several places. Winds are southerly at Jhansi while calms are recorded elsewhere. The maximum has been fairly normal at Agra and 2° to 3° in excess in other places, while weather during night was 2° to 4° cooler than usual at Cawnpore and Allahabad and approximately normal elsewhere.

Sind and Rajputnana.—Skies are moderately clouded at Karachi, Ajmer and Jaipur while the air is drier than usual generally. Winds blow from the westerly or north-westerly direction in all places. Weather during the day time had been 3° to 4° warmer than usual at Ajmer, Jaipur and Kotah while last night's minimum was fairly normal at Karachi and 3° to 7° in excess in several other places.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are free from cloud while the air is damper than usual at Bhuj, Veraval, Ahmedabad and Deesa. The direction of air movement is southerly or south-easterly at Dwarka, Surat and Deesa, northerly or north-westerly at Indore, Neemuch, Ahmedabad and Veraval and westerly at Bhuj, Bhavnagar Para and Rajkot. Temperature during the day had been 2° to 5° in defect of normal at Veraval and 2° to 4° in excess elsewhere and the minimum was 4° in excess at Neemuch and 3° to 6° in defect at Ahmedabad, Rajkot and Bhavnagar Para.

Central Provinces.—Skies are more or less cloudy almost everywhere while the quantity of moisture in the atmosphere is considerably below the average at most places. Calms and variable breezes prevail generally. Maximum varied from normal by small amounts while weather during night was 4° to 7° cooler than usual at Raipur, Chanda, Nagpur, Hoshangabad and Khandwa.

Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded generally and humidity has increased slightly at Bombay and Ratnagiri. Winds are southerly at Bombay and Ratnagiri and north-westerly at Mormugao. Day temperature has been 3° below the average at Mormugao while yesterday's minimum varied but slightly from normal.

Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded at Sholapur, Poona, Bijapur, Belgaum and Hyderabad and humidity has increased slightly at Belgaum. Calms and variable breezes prevail generally. Weather during the day time has been 2° to 5° hotter than usual in all places while the minimum varied but slightly from normal.

General Remarks.—Pressure in the Indus Valley is still below the average and the weather is likely to remain more or less cloudy at a few places in Sind, Rajputana, Central Provinces, Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended of Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire	82·1	71·1	...	6·03
Jask	88·8	73·3	...	0·29
Muskat	...	...	...	...
Multan	107·3	76·5	...	1·36
Rawalpindi	93·9	64·1	...	10·43
Lahore	103·9	67·7	...	2·58
Sirsa	105·3	69·6	...	0·75
Ambala	99·0	64·0	...	2·80
Delhi	101·7	72·2	...	2·24
Agra	104·5	74·0	...	1·35
Mainpuri	...	...	...	...
Jhansi	107·3	78·6	...	1·64
Cawnpore	106·4	69·5	...	0·86
Allahabad	106·6	71·5	...	0·95
Jacobabad	113·1	72·8	...	1·77
Karachi	89·9	74·2	...	0·85
Ajmer	103·2	80·2	...	0·99
Jaipur	107·2	77·1	...	0·97
Kotah	108·5	82·1	...	0·47
Bhuj	106·1	70·6	...	0·09
Dwarka	84·3	75·7	...	0·11
Veraval	82·7	71·8	...	0·15
Rajkot	105·4	66·7	...	0·31
Bhavnagar Para	104·6	70·5	...	0·08
Surat	100·1	71·6	...	0·32
Ahmedabad	109·6	73·7	...	0·10
Deesa	108·3	70·4	...	0·31
Neemuch	100·0	76·7	...	0·34
Indore	103·1	72·6	...	0·73
Jubbulpore	103·0	69·8	...	1·96
Saugor	102·6	73·5	...	2·66
Hoshangabad	106·6	71·4	...	1·34
Khandwa	108·2	70·1	...	1·14
Akola	108·2	74·1	...	1·01
Amraoti	107·8	76·8	...	2·72
Nagpur	107·1	71·6	...	2·10
Chanda	109·0	71·0	...	1·65
Raipur	105·7	70·9	...	2·83
Bombay	88·9	76·9	...	0·22
Ratnagiri	89·3	80·4	...	0·12
Mormugao	88·0	79·9	...	0·20
Karwar	...	...	...	...
Malegaon	106·4	71·6	...	0·43
Ahmednagar	104·4	70·5	...	0·28
Poona	101·0	68·8	...	0·90
Sholapur	106·8	77·9	...	0·20
Bijapur	104·2	73·7	...	0·90
Belgaum	97·3	68·6	...	0·76
Aurangabad	101·7	84·2	...	0·47
Nizamabad (Indur)	107·9	82·2	...	2·15
Hyderabad	106·3	77·7	...	1·15
Mangalore	88·2	74·9	...	1·53
Calicut	91·4	77·1	...	13·06
Cochin	92·3	77·7	0·01	16·41
Colombo	86·5	80·0	0·33	38·57
Maruthpatam	?	80·1	...	6·66
Bellary	105·0	78·3	...	2·46
Cuddapah	108·2	86·6	...	5·69
Madras	93·5	81·0	...	23·24
Bangalore	95·3	68·8	0·06	5·75
Coimbatore	95·4	74·3	...	10·63
Trichinopoly	102·6	81·3	...	13·96
Negapatam	96·4	80·5	...	32·03

H. MAYSTON,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE KENTUCKY "NIGHT-RIDERS."

Further Outrages.

£100,000 Worth of Property Destroyed.

On March 27 the Kentucky "nightriders" destroyed at Cowington tobacco warehouses valued at £100,000.

In the course of an article entitled the Red Record of Kentucky's "Night-Riders." "Harper's Weekly" for February 8 last states:—"Recently there came news of the third big raid of the 'Night-Riders,' this time at Russellville, where several citizens were seriously wounded, and 100.000dol. worth of property was destroyed. The band entered the city shortly after midnight without a moment's warning. A detachment overpowered the police officials binding them hand and foot. Another detachment went to the Louisville and Nashville railroad yards, where they took posession of every locomotive, fearing that whistles would be sounded and the alarm given to the countryside. The electric-light plant was also seized, and its whistle spiked. Others of the band tied telegraph operators to doors and, at the point of revolver, held up the telephone operators many of them women, at the same time wrecking the apparatus. The Memphis fast train carrying mails and passengers, due in Russellville about one o'clock was stopped a short distance from the limits. Two 'Night-riders' mounted the engine and forced the engineer to run slowly through the city, and with no more noise than was absolutely necessary. The main body of the raiders proceeded directly to the work of incendiarism. Within a brief time flames from the factory of the American Snuff Company and the warehouses of Luckatt and Wade were reddening the heavens. The warehouses of the Standard Oil Company, a plaining mill, a waggon factory, a grocery, a livery stable and a private residence within the fire zone were soon ablaze. After leaving their usual bloody trade mark by shooting three citizens who incautiously ventured upon the streets, the 'Night-Riders' left the scene. The following night the masked host rode in Campbell County, accross the Ohio River from Cincinatti. On Monday, January 6, the Riders appeared almost simultaneously at the towns of Bethel, Sherburne, and Jackstown. The first, a village, was practically wiped off the map; all the American Tobacco Company's property at Sherburne was burned to the ground; and only a timely warning and a quick removel of the independants' tobacco at Jackstown saved that community. 'The war must be stopped,' came the cry from all over the State. In response the first matter for consideration to be put before the newley assembled Legislature was the 'Night-Rider' case.

LOCAL FEELING.

An excerpt from Governor Wilson's message follows:—'Our tobacco market is nearly destroyed. Large customers are being taught that it is safer and better to buy elsewhere; large crops remain unsold; managers who have been promised large prices for pooled crops above the market price have seen the buyers driven from the field, and no one can tell when the end will come, but every one can see that the result up to this time, is that our markets, not only for tobacco, but for other products are paralysed, and in many cases ruined; that in large districts the law has been wholly overthrown, and the poor people, who have no one to take care of them, are deprived of the protection of the people's laws and have lost their liberty and are helpless; that the price of nearly every acre of good land in Kentucky has gone down; that thousands of people wish to move out of Kentuckey to States where they hope it is safer to live, and the very flower of our working population wishes to leave the State, as thousands have done before; that it has been necessary, in order to allay the fears of frightened people, even in a large city like Hopkinsville, to keep companies of militia on duty, at great expense, and with great hardship on the young men who are taken from their ordinary business and work; that lawless and unprincipled men have been constantly ready to break out in several counties, unrestrained by law or public sentiement, and that the people of Kentucky are brought suddenly and squarely to face the question whether the laws of more than two millions or the violence of a few hundreds shall prevail.' The Governor further recommended the immediate appointment of a commission with full power to investigate the economic causes leading up to the tobacco troubles—that is, to ascertain whether there has actually been an overproduction, or whether the prices have been forced down by the American Tobacco Company or a combination of buyers. He also advised certain technical changes in the statutes governing change of venue, so that the granting of such becomes imperative on the judge of any county where lawlessness or intimidation places any obstacle in the way of prompt and fair trials. That this advice strikes the keynote of the condition confronting the officers of the law, in so far as the apprehension and punishment of the terrorist band is concerned is readily appreciated. It will be next to the impossible to obtain the conviction of any man in the county of his residence. The attempt to conduct a grand-jury investigation at Hopkinsville proved this. Here is a sample letter received by one of the jurors:—'Iryen Foster,—The foreman of your grand jury has joined the Society of Equity, as you all failed to find bills against the plant bed scrapers You fool, don't you know that we had the sheriff commonwealth's attorney, judge, and the Governor at our backs! We expect to have a representative on every grand jury. We intended to wait on you and put you out of business in a very rough manner, but we will give you one more chance to join the society. Your impudence and tongue will not save you your property.—"Night-Riders." The tone of this letter is very characteristic of the general attitude of the law-breakers, not only toward local courts, but the Governor, the State Legislature, or any agency standing in the way of their exercise of vengeance against the trust. The distruction, up to the present time amounting to 50,000,000 dol. worth of property in the State, not to mention the killing and wounding of a score of people, has apparently but whetted the determination of the masked raiders to accomplish by dreadful might what peaceful conferences failed in doing."]

MR. LAMARRE, proprietor of the Nicaragua Estate in Trinidad, in the British West Indies, is said to have succeeded in converting 84 per cent. of megass (crushed sugarcane from which the juice has been extracted) into paper pulp. He declares that it will pay to grow sugarcane for the sake of the megass, and that his mills are producing 15 tons of pulp daily.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP", which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

BY THE WAY.

LET THE PATIENT BEWARE.

A question discussed by the Medico-Legal Society last week appeals more than most discussions of learned bodies to the layman. The matter of the legal liability of the anæsthetist is very interesting to the anæsthetist, no doubt; but the patient is not a little concerned. If the question of legal liability arise at all, it means that another layman has gone under. The faith of some of us was a good deal shaken a couple of years ago, when the death of a patient occurred under a new anæsthetic which proved highly dangerous. It was dropped as quickly as it had been taken up, but in the meantime a score of people might have been put to death by it. The average layman went after that with fear and trembling to his dentist's chair, feeling that no new anæsthetic should be tried upon a patient until the operator knows something about its composition.

TRYING IT ON THE RABBIT.

Lord Playfair's stock argument in favour of experiment on animals arose from the testing of a new anæsthetic. Simpson, our pioneer in the matter, was always trying new compounds, and an army of chemists were busy finding new possibilities for him. Playfair was, of course, much interested, and not unimportant tests were conducted in his laboratory. One day he received from Dr. Guthrie, his assistant, a volatile liquid, bibromide of ethylene, which seemed to Playfair to demand experiment, Simpson, who was brave as a lion and rash as a schoolboy, begged to be allowed to try it upon himself. "No, by Jove, you shall not," said Playfair. "At any rate you shall first test its effect upon rabbits." It was no sooner said than done. Under the vapour the rabbits passed into anæsthesia, and in due course regained consciousness. Simpson was delighted Next day he called again, determined forthwith to try it himself. "We might as well have a look at the rabbits first," said Playfair. They went to see how the creatures had fared. Both were as dead as door-nails! Two rabbits died, but the life of the greatest physician of his age was spared.

FIRE PROTECTION IN SCHOOLS.

As the result of the recent disaster in the States' the Middlesex County Council proposes to institute an exhaustive inquiry with reference to the safety from the standpoint of fire of the children attending its elementary schools. The inquiry will deal with the provision made for the prevention of panic, with the arrangements in force for the prompt extinction of an outbreak of fire, and with the advisability of organising a system of fire drill.

GOOD WEIGHT IN THE CITY.

In a return, he is now presenting to the Corporation, the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures in the City states, in regard to the examination of coal in course of delivery, that last year in only one instance—that exception being merely of a minor character—was the weight found to be other than satisfactory. In most cases the weight was, moreover, above that specified on the ticket. With respect to street hawkers, the gratifying fact is recorded that only five men were detected in committing offences against the Weights and Measures Acts.

THE LIGHT OF THE MOON.

According to the results of a number of experiments carried out by two American scientists, to determine the value of the moon's light, at its full phase our satellite's illuminating power is equivalent to 0·22 candle-power. At that phase, too, we receive nine times as much light as at half-moon, but, curiously enough, the moon is brighter at the phase between first quarter and full than at the similar phase between full and last quarter. The values are expressed in "candle-metres," and the expression "0·22 candle-power" means that the full-moon illuminates a whole surface to the same extent as a light equal to 0·22 candle-power would illuminate it from a distance of one metre. The candle used was made of amyl acetate, the diameter of the wick being 8 millimetres, and the height of the flame regulated to 10 millimetres.

BRIDES OF ROYAL DUKES.

The Duke of the Abruzzi in inducing his Sovereign to smile on his projected marriage to Senator Elkins's daughter, is more fortunate than many another Royal Duke under similar circumstances. When the Duke of Sussex, in 1793, made a bride of Lady Augusta Murray, daughter of the fourth Earl of Dunmore, not one of the Royal Family would acknowledge their new relative, Earl's daughter though she was, and the marriage was dissolved in the following year. Nor was the Duke's second wife, the "very small and common-looking" Lady Cecilia, daughter of the second Earl of Arran, much more fortunate, although in later years her sweetness won the hearts of her husband's Royal relatives. Mrs. Fitzherbert, Mrs. Jordan, and Miss Farebrother also had none of the recognition Miss Elkins seems likely to enjoy. Probably the most fortunate of these unroyal brides was the Countess Sophie Chotek who was wooed and won by the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, nephew and heir of the Austrian Emperor, for not only did Francis Joseph give his consent to the union, but conferred on the bride, the title of Princess of Hohenberg.

NICOTINE AND THE LUNGS.

Smokers who like to defend their use of tobacco on hygienic grounds may take some comfort from a report just published by Dr. G. L. Meylan, Physical Director of Columbia University, New York. Experiments on the "corpora vilia" of 687 undergraduates have shown him that smoking does not affect the height of the individual, nor does it, as commonly supposed, reduce lung capacity. Dr. Meylan says he has tried in vain to discover how the statement that tobacco is bad for the lungs—an assertion for which he can find no evidence—first crept into the text-books. He points out, however, that by "lung capacity" he does not mean what athletes call "wind." Lack of "wind" has nothing to do with the capacity of the lungs, but with the condition of the heart, which he admits may be injuriously affected by the smoking habit.

AREAS GIVEN OVER TO SPORT IN SCOTLAND.

The increase in the areas of the deer-forests in the six Highland crofting counties—Argyllshire, Inverness-shire, Ross and Cromarty, Sutherland, Caithness, and Orkney and Shetland—is remarkable. Here are the totals as given in the last deer-forest return:

	Acres.
Acreage in 1883	1,709,892
Acreage in 1898	2,510,625
Acreage in 1904	2,920,097

There is only too good reason to believe that the increase has been going on steadily since 1904. It is also to be observed that these returns only to deer-forests, and take no account of any other areas devoted exclusively to sport.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

CONCERNING COLOUR SCHEMES.

Looking forward there are unwistakable signs how important will be the factors of colour contrasts and contours during the coming season. For day wear a bid for favour is being made with pale grey and Nankin brown, the latter merely introduced incidentally as a vest, and, perchance, in the further guise of a collar almost smothered in embroidery. Then, similarly expressed, there is hinted to us the chic alliance of black and Japan blue. A black cloth visiting gown of exquisite simplicity carried an inner folded vest over a tucked lingerie chemisette of burnt apricot silk that disappeared beneath a broad board of Japanese blue embroidery, the apricot silk finishing below this band in two long-tasselled ends. Pale blue with touches of Mandarin orange is proving a successful evening ensemble, as is a wisteria shade of mauve with pale blue and Gloire de Dijon yellow. Fig mauve cloth, again, builds charming coats for wear with the white cloth draped skirt, enlarged upon last week, a notable example on its way to Cairo displaying touches of old blue. One hears, furthermore, with interest, of certain artistic evening confections arranged on strictly classical lines, that depended wholly for their final touch on large barbaric ornaments that ostensibly hold together the draperies of the corsage. In the construction of these beautiful barbarities, enamel plays a large part, since their raison d'etre alone depends on colour, picked out with great blister and baroque pearls.

THE FUTURE OF BRETELLES.

By one of those curious and freakish turns of fashion's wheel, the adjustable bretelle is persuading us once again of its ornamental and serviceable qualities. It almost looks as though the blouse of the immediate future would resolve largely into bretelle effects, the latest, edition of this accessory comprising a berry waistband and deep shoulder strap or bretelle, frequently united across the front by a broad band of embroidery. This last is a great feature just now, and plays a conspicuous role in practically every form of corsage. Then, for the supplementary under portion, the merest incidental slip of net, or net and lace, suffices. Obviously, the trend is towards shoulder breadth, supplied through the medium of these bretells and fichu draperies, together with long, shaped, square adjustments of trimming that simulate a deep "decollatage" filled in with a series of vests and chemisettes. Pondering over the particular silhouette in question, I recall several occasions when the square was duplicated, one base overlapping the other, the whole dropping skeleton-wise over and under-bodice and sleeves of some elaborately tucked transparency. For the momentarily popular black velvet afternoon frock, there could not be found a more attractive choice, the square effected in a "soutache" embroidery over an ivory spot net and lace slip.

THE TREASURY RETURNS.

THE Treasury returns for the quarter and also for the year ending March 31 have been issued. The returns show that the total revenue of the United Kingdom for the quarter ending March 31 was 56,639,840*l.*, compared with 56,866,944*l.* during the corresponding quarter of last year, an increase of 1,772,896*l.* A substantial increase is shown under every head of revenue with the exception of stamps, which show a decrease of 144,000*l.* The chief increases have been under the following heads:—Estate, &c., duties 832,124*l.* Property and income tax, 507,000*l.* Customs, 143,167*l.* Post office, 140,000*l.* Receipts from Suez Canal shares and sundry loans 97,504*l.* The total revenue for the year ending March 31 has amounted to 156,537,690*l.* In the year ending March 30, 1907, it was 155,036,486*l.* showing a net increase of 1,501 204*l.* The most striking features of the return are the large increases in Post Office and property and income tax revenue, and the large decrease in revenue from Customs. This decrease amounted to 624,706*l.*, Customs bringing in only 32,490,000*l.*, compared with 33,114,706*l.* in the preceding year. The only other heading of revenue under which a decrease is shown in the figures for the year is estate, &c., duties, which show a falling-off of 14,018*l.* compared with the previous twelve months. Property and income tax revenue for the year shows a striking increase of 780,000*l*—namely, 32,380,000*l.* against 31,600,000*l.*; and the Post Office revenue has reached a total of 17,880,000*l.* compared with 17,170,000*l.* an increase of 710,000*l.* Other large revenue increases for the year are 165,000*l.* from the telegraph service, 70,000*l.* from house duty, and 267,183*l.* under the head of miscellaneous revenue.

With regard to the total receipts into the Exchequer during the quarter ending March 31, the returns show that they amounted to a total of 68,432,691*l.* made up as follows:—Revenue received 58,639,840*l.*; advances for the purchase of bullion repaid 200,000*l.*; advances for interest on exchequer bonds, 180,000*l.*; money raised by creation of debt, 9,094,000*l.* (of this 7,000,000*l.* was for supply purposes); casual receipts (including China indemnity 311,822*l.*), 318,851*l.* The amount applied out of revenue to supply services during the quarter has been 29,365,702*l.*, and the consolidated fund charges for the quarter have amounted to 30,565,016*l.* Temporary advances on the credit of ways and means repaid amounted to 1,500,000*l.* and the net deficiency of the balance in the Exchequer to meet the charge on December 31 last was 3,018,630*l.* These figures show the total issues out of the Exchequer for the year to amount to 64,449,348*l.*, leaving a surplus balance in the Exchequer on March 31, beyond the amount of the Consolidated Fund charges which remained to be issued after the end of the quarter, of 3,983,343*l.* The amount of Consolidated Fund charges remaining to be issued is 4,935,619*l.* the balances in the Exchequer at the Banks of England and Ireland on March 31 thus being 8,918,962*l.*

A QUESTION has arisen in a district in Burma as to whether the wife of an Englishman can be licensed to possess a gun which, it is alleged, she requires for self-protection during her husband's absence from the Station. The District Magistrate tried to solve the difficulty by giving the husband a licence for two guns. The District Superintendent of Police thought he was only entitled to a licence for one gun. The Divisional Commissioner has been appealed to on the subject.

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SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

PURE AND APPLIED.

Professor Bryan selected as the subject of his presidential address at the annual meeting of the Mathematical Association "The Use of Mathematics." He scouted the view that is so prevalent among parents and others that mathematics is of no use in itself and is taught for the sake of the mental training it affords. The same, he slyly observes, might be said for philately as a subject in the curriculum of our secondary schools. To those who know anything about the subject the question "What is the use of mathematics?" is as idle as that to which Franklin answered "What is the use of a baby?" Professor Bryan laments that when the term "research" is mentioned it does not bring the mathematician into the thoughts of the speaker. Yet, as he pertinently observes, "the mathematical researches of to-day become the practical applications of to-morrow, and culminate in the Commercial successes of the near future." And, he continues, it cannot be too strongly insisted that the mathematician who shuts himself up in his study and who is content to live on a starvation income, in turning out pages of foolscap covered with x's and y's, may be a pioneer who is unconsciously building up the foundations of a great industry. We have, of course, heard of the man who gave up mathematics as his subject at Cambridge when he was introduced to what he considered the dishonesty of mathematicians in dealing with the square-root of minus one. Professor Bryan tells the old story of the great Todhunter, who once dreamed that he was "minus one under a root and could not extract himself." The story is probably "ben trovato," and reminds us of Lewis Carroll's demands for a mathematical laboratory in which there should be a piece of open ground for keeping roots and practising their extraction, with a further hint as to the advisability of having a separate corner for square-roots, as their corners are apt to damage others. But other less scrupulous investigators than the conscientious student fortunately continued to speculate on the place of the root of minus one in the scheme of things. The fact became revealed that this root is a "magician's wand." It is capable of transforming a subsiding disturbance into an oscillatory one. It can trace out lines of force, and can thus be used for calculating the capacity of condensers. It is used in plotting stream lines of fluids in motion, and is thus invaluable to the naval architect.

THE MAGICIAN'S WAND.

The part it has played in the transmission and utilisation of electric power and in the development of ordinary and of wireless telegraphy has been indispensable. There should be no need to lay stress on the relation that exists between the varied and brilliant manifestations of human activity which have so modified the conditions of modern life and the disinterested pursuit of theoretical science. The connexion between pure and applied science has ever been of the most intimate nature. The relations have, indeed, been reciprocal. At one time it will be some practical point which is the suggestive seed from which a crop of theory will be reaped. At another time it is the theoretical views which prove to be the starting-point for practical research. Signal instances have been recently recalled by Emile Picard. In his immortal work on the motive-power of heat, Sadi Carnot had as his immediate aim the explanation and extension of the services that the heat-engine could render to mankind. But incidentally he created thermo-dynamics, and from his labours sprang the whole modern doctrine of energetics. The researches of Sainte Claire Deville on platinum were the origin of his work on dissociation, and we know what that word connotes in the history of physical chemistry. When Newton wrote his "Principles of Natural Philosophy" it never crossed his mind that he was making it possible for those who go down to the sea in ships to make their way with unerring exactness to the farthest corners of the earth. When Ampere and Faraday were studying the action of currents on currents and the phenomena of induction they could hardly have foreseen the construction of the powerful electro-magnetic machines which have revolutionised so many modern industries. It is urged by some that, definitive as the conquests of science may have been, justified as may be the almost unlimited hope for the future, there are, nevertheless, shadows on the splendid picture. Has not science tended unduly to raise the standard of our comforts and to swell the stream of our desires to the detriment of our happiness and tranquillity? This pessimistic view can hardly be substantiated. The progress of science has undoubtedly tended to alleviate the sum of human misery. And those who, above all, are preoccupied with the social questions which loom so largely in our times will be the first to hope that in the utilisation of known natural energies and in the discovery of new ones solutions to many of those social problems may be found.

AMATEUR AND PROFESSIONAL.

In a recent number of the "Revue du Mois," M. Emile Borel discourses pleasantly upon the social role of the professional and the amateur in science, stimulated thereto by Professor Enriques's article in the "Revista di Scienza" on "Heterodox Science and its Social Function." The terms "amateur" and "professional" are familiar enough to us in the realm of sport, but in that of science the distinction is generally between the official and the non-official. There are, of course, officials who are amateurs and non-officials who are professionals. One of the most illustrious names in the history of chemistry is that of the Fermier-General Lavoisier, but it is needless to say that there is no necessary connexion between ability manifested in the Treasury and in the handling of the finances of the country and brilliant success in the scientific world. There would be no difficulty in citing instances of most distinguished public servants who have achieved but very moderate success in their ventures in the realm of science. Why is it, then, that "official" science has become to so many a term of reproach? Anatole France has summed up the disadvantages of an official organization of science. As men get old they cling too firmly to their ideas. That is why the natives of the Fiji Islands give to their aged parents a happy release from their afflictions. Thus they make the path of evolution easy, while we retard its march by the creation of Académies. The influence of men "who have arrived," whether official or not, is often, as M. Borel remarks, prejudicial to science. In particular is it harmful to those who, in order to earn a modest competence, are compelled to eke out their existence in the official world itself. Abel, that youth of astounding promise, on more than one occasion was very unkindly received by a Professor who had not the gift of recognising genius. Commenting on this particular incident, the great mathematician Mittag Leffler observes: "In every age and every country and not always in small countries or in times not rich in effort, there are local magnates of this type whose influence on the scientific centres of their country is in inverse ratio to their real scientific importance." Writing of the late M. Curie, the French physicist, M. Langevin remarks in a similar vein that it was nobody's business to secure for that genius the material tranquillity in which he could pursue his researches undisturbed.

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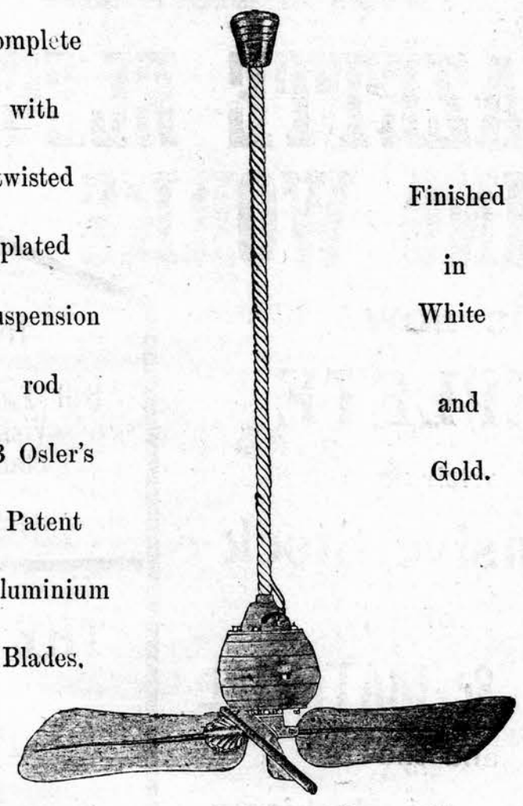

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Published by A. N. TEMPLETON for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, and Printed by N. D'MELLO, at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, at No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 60, Cornhill A. C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., 5, Whitefriar's Street, LONDON, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 66 Fenchurch Street, LONDON, E. C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNAN & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co